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Outlaw Bunds and Reds, J.W.V. Commander Urges; 'American Legion' Arrives

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 28, 1940

In New England: Outlawing of Bunds Urged

Edgar H. Burman, Commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, addressing the opening session of the organization's annual convention in Boston today, urged that all "fifth column" organizations be outlawed, "including Nazi Bunds and Communists." [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Business activity in New England was slightly better in July than a year ago. Retail sales increased 7 per cent in Massachusetts, 6 per cent in Rhode Island. Industrial output rose from 98.2 to 98.5 per cent of normal. [Details: Page 9.]

Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., inventor of the Johnson rifle and Johnson machine gun, warned Boston Rotarians that the United States Army is unprepared to resist an invader. Willingness of the Army to utilize equipment and facilities now available would end this condition, he asserted. [Details: Page 9.]

The Boston Chamber of Commerce asked Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to initiate a study of defense proposals for the Boston metropolitan area, possibly in co-operation with other municipalities. [Details: Page 9.]

American Legion Reaches New York Harbor

New York (AP)—The Army transport American Legion arrived in New York harbor today with more than 800 American refugees. It left Petsamo, Finland, Aug. 16. The Norwegian Crown Princess Martha and her children were taken off down the bay by a Coast Guard cutter.

In Africa: Chad to Fight Beside British

Chad, French territory in Equitorial Africa has decided to fight beside Great Britain. Prime Minister Churchill at the same time disclosed that Britain will give assistance to "loyal" French colonies, similar to that given to British colonies. [Details: Page 2.]

Revolt in Africa was disclosed by the Vichy Government saying that measures had been taken to "localize" a British-inspired outbreak in French African territory.

War Summary: Nazis Drop Incendiary Bombs

New tactics in air attack were reported from London as raiders dropped tanks of gasoline with time fuses during two night raids. Berlin also reported that some of their heavy Dornier bombers tried flying as low as six feet from the ground to avoid anti-aircraft fire. [Details: Page 4.]

Other raids were made by Italian airmen on the British oil reserves at Haifa, Palestine and on Alexandria, while British airmen were reported encircling Swiss territory on their way to Italy.

Libyan troops of Italy were stated to be particularly active and the question whether they were preparing an attack against Egypt was exercising the British authorities.

Shipping losses included the reported sinking of the 6,901-ton vessel British Commander by a German raider in the Indian Ocean. Germans also reported having "probably" sunk two submarines by fire from shore batteries in France.

In the Far East: Konoye Wants 'New World Order'

Japan's Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye told the Japanese people they must unite the total energies of the nation to establish a "new world order." He hinted that this unification might not follow the pattern in European totalitarian states. [Details: Page 2.]

Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy and a strong pro-Axis advocate who in January, 1939, was reported to have urged military alliance with Germany and Italy, was appointed an adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office. Yoshiya Saito, international law expert, was given a similar post.

Pound Rises to $3.57 as Result of Ban

The pound soared to $3.57 from the $2.50 low of a few months ago. The rise resulted late yesterday from the British ban on currency imports, imposed to prevent Germany from converting sterling currency seized in German-controlled areas. [Details: Financial Page.]

In Washington: President Signs Training Bill

President Roosevelt has signed legislation authorizing him to call out 396,000 members of the National Guard and Army Reserves for 12 months of active duty. The White House said the measure had been signed last night.

Authority for American vessels to enter the European combat zone to bring refugee children to the United States has been signed into law by President Roosevelt. Under the new Act, the vessels may enter war zones otherwise forbidden to American shipping e Neutrality Law in order to remove children, provided assu es first are obtained from belligerents that the ships would not suffer any molestation from their armed forces.

Paving the way for final vote today on the draft, the Senate yesterday rejected proposals (1) to defer compulsory training until Congress declares war or affirms a threat of invasion, and (2) to substitute a voluntary training corps system. [Details: Page 1.]

The President approved United States Housing Authority loans totaling $9,232,000 for construction of five projects to house 2,324 families of enlisted and civilian personnel in Army, Navy, and defense industrial centers.

Chairman Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi announced that the Senate Finance Committee would conduct three days of hearings, beginning next Tuesday, on the excess profits tax bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The President repeated his plea to Congress to pass the long-pending bill increasing by $800,000,000 the borrowing power of the United States Housing Authority. Before leaving for Hyde Park, he declared that he preferred as much private capital in slum clearance and low-cost dwelling projects as could be obtained, but that the Government would have to build its own quarters for national defense if necessary.

The President reported that 10,015 war planes are under construction with deliveries averaging 800 monthly.

Your income could buy more goods in the first seven months of this year than in any other similar period, announced the Department of Commerce, saying that actual income was the highest since 1930, that prices were lower, and therefore that purchasing power had set a record.

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Hawaiians Attend 'Anti-Sabotage School'

HONOLULU, Aug. 28 (AP) — A thousand citizens of this island fortress are attending an "anti-sabotage school" to learn the duties they must perform in an emergency to prevent the crippling of unprotected utilities.

They are affiliated with public utilities, plantations, oil, and pineapple companies, said William A. Gabrielson, chief of police, in disclosing the plan. Weekly classes are held at the University of Hawaii.

U. S. Speeds Up in the Air

Wide World

Defense Heads Inspect New Motor

The man with the hat is Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Air Corps, and his companion on the stepladder is William S. Knudsen, of the National Defense Advisory Commission. They are looking over the new Lockheed interceptor pursuit plane capable of 460 miles an hour at two-thirds throttle and a top speed of over 500 m. p. h. The plane, which can climb 4,000 feet a minute, carries a rapid-fire cannon, firing one-pound projectiles. With five machine guns it forms a formidable base for the new air fleet.

President and Knox Paint Brighter Defense Picture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — A bright picture of national defense progress is before the Nation today with statements by President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that not only are 10,015 warplanes under construction or on contract but that naval construction is months ahead of schedule.

Striking through the fog that has obscured the national defense program, the President has announced that rearmament is proceeding at a good rate and that there is every indication that it will progressively pick up speed during the coming months.

Secretary Knox bolstered the President's optimistic figure with statistics showing that in many important categories, such as submarines, destroyers, aircraft tenders, training fields and midshipmen barracks, construction is from one to four months ahead of schedule as a result of the Navy's current "speed-up" program.

In commenting upon the charges of Senator Harry F. Byrd, (D) of Virginia, that only 343 combat planes had been ordered during the past 100 days, President Roosevelt declared that this gave a totally incorrect picture of what was actually happening. He explained that recent legislation by Congress had forced the Army and the Navy to rewrite contracts under negotiation but that work on planes was continuing under the authorization of "letters of intention" sent by the defense departments to plane manufacturers.

The President explained that 6,361 planes were now being built for the Army and the Navy under contract and that 3,054 planes were being built for the Army under "letters of intention" and 600 for the Navy. The President said that because of the need for trained pilots to handle the country's huge plane expansion program there was at the present time a concentration on training ships.

1,686 Planes Ordered

Secretary Knox revealed that the Navy had contracted for 1,686 planes between June 1 and Aug. 15 and that of this total 243 were combat ships, 1,401 were training ships and 11 were miscellaneous. He said that only 31 of these planes would be paid for out of the budget for the 1940 fiscal year, the rest being paid for under the current fiscal budget, the total cost being $20,614,782.

The Secretary also explained that on Aug. 15 the Navy had a total of 2,541 planes on contract which had not yet been delivered. Of these 1,031 are combat planes, 1,489 are trainers and 21 miscellaneous.

He said that between June 1 and Aug. 15 the Navy took delivery of 84 planes, 14 being combat ships, 68 trainers and two miscellaneous.

As a proof that the Navy's speed-up plan was being extended to personnel as well as to equipment construction, Secretary Knox said that next year's class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis would enter on Sept. 13 and would graduate Feb. 7, thus shortening the graduating class's year from June to February. He said that the year's enrollment would be the second largest in the Academy's history, being 2,896 as against 2,499 in 1924.

Among the construction which the Secretary said was ahead of schedule were the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla., and barracks at the training school in Newport, R. I. He said the latter would be finished by Sept. 1 instead of by December as had first been planned, and that the expansion at this one station alone would result in the training of 5,000 more men a year.

The President reiterated a previous announcement from the Defense Commission showing that the United States now has an annual production capacity of 10,000 planes, but that this would rise to some 13,000 or 14,000 by the first of next year and to 36,000 by early in 1942.

Defense Board surveys three months of progress: Page 6.

McNary Plans Speaking Tour, Confers With Party Leaders

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 28 (AP)—Charles L. McNary followed up his formal acceptance of the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination by laying plans today for a campaign speaking tour.

The veteran Senator from Oregon had conferences scheduled with national and State party leaders, who converged here yesterday to hear him criticize Administration policies in his acceptance address.

He expects to return to Washington, D. C., and his post as Senate minority leader shortly after Labor Day.

Representative Joseph Martin, Republican National Chairman, announced that Wendell L. Willkie's running mate would make six or seven major campaign addresses, the first to be "somewhere in the Midwest" after Sept. 20.

First Topic Farms

Mr. Martin said the topic of the first address would be agriculture—a subject Senator McNary described as "close to my heart" in his 30-minute acceptance address at the State Fairgrounds here.

Senator McNary criticized the Roosevelt Administration's farm program, particularly its reciprocal trade treaty system, which, he said, had failed to "dissipate, alleviate or liquidate the uneconomic conditions" facing agriculture.

He asserted that in spite of subsidy payments, farm income during the seven years of the New Deal averaged two billion dollars less annually than during the previous seven years of Republican administrations.

He added that "any Secretary of Agriculture would be hampered by the reciprocal trade system."

Favors Federal Power

The Vice-Presidential nominee urged that the Federal Government continue the development of hydro-electric power, declaring that power from navigable streams "should be a common heritage."

He advocated maximum benefits for domestic consumers, farmers and small users of power, declaring they "should be the wardstick by which we measure the usefulness and serviceability of every Federal development."

He told the crowd that he opposed "involvement in a foreign military adventure but scored a "peace of appeasement" or the "surrender of our national dignity, independence of action, our political freedom and the civilized values we cherish."

He chided the Roosevelt Administration for its doctrine of "statism" but refused to "condemn the New Deal in its entirety."

Senator McNary described the Republican Party of 1940 as an instrument to "lead America out of doubt, negation and disunity."

Extracts from Senator McNary's acceptance speech: Page 6.

U.S.-Canada Defense Poses Many Problems

New England air officers deeply concerned over magnitude of task—Analysis begins.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 28 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia, head of the U. S. panel of the United States-Canadian Joint Defense Board, and Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, U. S. Army representative, left today by plane for New York.

Their return marked the close of the first phase of an inspection and consultation on Canadian defenses.

Capt. Harry W. Hill, Navy, Lieut. Col. J. T. MacNarney, Air Corps, and Commander Forrest P. Stuart, Navy, other U. S. board members, will remain for a tour of Canada's eastern coast defenses.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With defense of the United States' most vital armament-producing area resting on their shoulders—especially with the United States fleet in Pacific waters—New England air officers were vividly concerned today with the whole new host of defense problems that the extension of their efforts to Canada presents.

First official step in the analysis that has long been subject to unofficial speculation came today when the new American-Canadian Joint Board of Defense, composed of Canadian and American air service officers, flew over eastern Canadian defenses. These defenses are not numerous. In fact, some military observers in Boston today summed them up, largely, in one phrase—Botwood, Newfoundland.

This means that the Army and Navy's northeastern defense plans—which would have to bear the brunt of an attack, tomorrow, or even within the next year or two, or until the new two-ocean Navy graduates from "on order" status—must be widely expanded.

Necessity for this is immediately apparent when it is recalled that the "Peninsula of North America"—bounded by the St. Lawrence on the North and Chesapeake Bay on the South, and including New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—is of the most extreme importance in the manufacture of armaments. This area includes both such raw materials as iron and coal and also the largest concentration of Canadian and American industrial plants. It is, practically speaking, the Midlands of America.

Air defenses of this vital area so far as the United States is concerned, today are based at Quonset Point Naval Base in Rhode Island, which will become the "Pensacola" of the Atlantic, and Westover Field in Chicopee, Mass, the Northeastern Air Base of the United States Army Air Corps. Both are now under construction.

In an actual emergency, however, according to expert military opinion, these two bases will not be tenanted with great numbers of aircraft and thus offer attractive targets to enemy raiding planes. Each of these bases will be major repair stations—one for the fleet air arm and the other for the land air arm—while the actual

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Axis Presses Balkan Peace; British Seek Russian Pact As Link in Trade Chain

By a Staff Artist

Points in Rumania Under Dispute

Transylvania: At issue between Hungary and Rumania. Southern Dobruja: At issue between Bulgaria and Rumania. Moldavian Soviet Republic: Recently ceded to Russia by Rumania and now scene of disturbances.

London sees 'parallel action' with Soviet in Far East as key to Balkan case.

VIENNA, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy arrived by plane from Salzburg tonight for the Vienna conference which is to attempt tomorrow to end strife between Hungary and Rumania along lines approved by the Axis.

Earlier they met at Salzburg for a "preliminary discussion" to a four-power conference on Rumanian-Hungarian differences, authorized sources said.

Berlin sources denied vigorously that Germany and Italy intend to "arbitrate" the peace-threatening dispute over Transylvania, but said they would offer "guidance" to a real appeasement in that part of Southeastern Europe. [Details: Page 5.]

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28—In light of the latest Balkan flare-up, Anglo-Soviet relations now loom larger than ever as the master key to the eastern backdoor of the war in Europe.

The hurried efforts of the Axis powers to impose a settlement of the Transylvanian dispute on both Hungary and Rumania are regarded here as clear proof of the importance of the underlying conflict in the Balkans, a conflict which involves the Soviets and Turkey as well as Britain's own position in the Eastern Mediterranean.

British diplomacy has been active behind the scenes in various Eastern Capitals, although the center of the stage is dominated by more aggressive Axis diplomacy.

A Case of Parallel Action

In particular, efforts are being made to hasten an Anglo-Soviet rapprochement for which Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to Moscow as Britain's Ambassador several months ago.

For it is now fully realized that only through establishing with Russia in regard to the Balkans some sort of "parallel action policy" such as exists with the United States in regard to the Far East, can Britain hope to reassert any influence in the Balkan sphere

Unfortunately attempts to improve relations between Britain and Soviet Russia are encountering grave difficulties and delays.

The economic approach to the problem which Sir Stafford was allocated to explore, is proving too slow to compete with Axis Blitzkrieg diplomatic methods.

The situation in regard to the Cripps mission The Christian Science Monitor learns, is as follows:

Talks directed toward a trade agreement are not getting along too well.

Russia wants rubber, tin, and other products which Britain is willing and able to supply. Britain wants from Russia timber, manganese and certain other materials which Russia has in abundance. Thus a basis for an agreement apparently exists.

But Britain wants a broad and comprehensive commercial and economic accord which will include other categories of Russian exports also sought by Germany.

As part of its economic warfare Britain is naturally desirous of buying up certain Soviet surpluses such as oil from Baku, and ores and mineral alloys to prevent them from going to the Reich. The Soviets on the other hand so far insist on confining any trade agreement to the exchange of a few specific products.

Dispute Over Baltic Assets

Furthermore another hitch has been a quarrel over the assets of the three Baltic States recently incorporated in the U. S. S. R. Britain still refuses to turn over these financial assets which Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia held in Britain and which are very considerable, and the Soviets similarly refuse to accord satisfaction for extensive British interests that existed in these countries.

It is understood, however, that there are now some reasons to hope that a bargain may be struck under which an exchange of these conflicting financial claims will be arranged, possibly on a basis of simply canceling them out since they are said to be approximately equal in value.

The essence of the Baltic problem is really that the British, under the hard necessity of needing to improve relations with the Soviet, would be willing to recognize Russia's annexation of the three Baltic countries provided it gets a reasonable counterpart. Such counterpart, it is felt here, should include Russian consent to Turkey's support for Britain in the Near East.

It is of mutual interest to Russia, Turkey, and Britain, it is argued here, to oppose Axis domination of the Balkans, particularly

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Draft Nears End in Senate; Defense Appropriation Next

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Supporters of compulsory military training defeated in the Senate today a new effort to defer the conscription program until Congress should declare existence of an emergency.

By a 55 to 27 vote, the Senate rejected an amendment offered to the Burke-Wadsworth bill by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin which would have permitted immediate setting up of conscription machinery, with registration of men from 21 through 30, but which would have prohibited calling men into service until Congress declared the step necessary.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—With only one hurdle yet to be cleared, Senate passage of the long-debated Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill proposing peacetime conscription for the first time in United States history seemed a certainty today, following weeks of debate.

This measure was cited as one of three by President Roosevelt yesterday whose long delay in Congress is handicapping the acceleration of America's preparedness program.

A second, the excess profits tax-amortization bill, was reported out unanimously from the House Ways and Means Committee today by Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina. Quick approval by the House, but possible delay in the Senate, is expected.

The third bill, the $4,800,000,000 supplemental defense appropriation measure, has passed the House and waits only Senate action. It will be taken up shortly after the conscription bill is disposed of.

By big majorities advocates of the bill crushed opponents in a series of modifying amendments to the conscription bill yesterday.

Actions by Senate

The Senate took three vital actions on the bill.

By a vote of 54 to 29, it rejected a proposal by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts that the selective draft should be deferred until Congress declares war, or formally declares the Nation threatened by invasion.

By a vote of 55 to 22 it bowled over a substitute provision of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio under which conscription would be dropped in favor of voluntary enlistments.

Finally, after nearly 12 hours of continuous debate it reached an agreement for limitation of further argument.

Today it tackled the remaining amendment, that put forward by Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, deferring conscription pending a three-month test of voluntary service. Following this it votes on the bill itself. Opponents concede that the measure would pass, substantially in its present form, to take immediate effect.

The political lineup in the test votes attracted wide attention in view of the Roosevelt and Willkie indorsements of the compulsory feature of the bill, and the criticisms that Mr. Willkie, as the new Republican leader, is not able to hold his party in line.

On the Walsh amendment, to make the bill operative only in the face of invasion instead of immediately, as urged by both Presidential candidates, Democrats divided 15 to 46 against the amendment, or a ratio of 1 to 3.

Republicans, on the other hand, divided 10 to 8 for the amendment.

Again, on the Taft amendment substituting a system of voluntary recruiting for the conscription feature, as indorsed both by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie, the Democratic Senators voted 9 to 40 against the proposal, a ratio of about 1 to 5. The Republicans, on the other hand, gave the same 10 to 8 in favor of the amendment which they gave to the Walsh amendment.

There was little sign accordingly that Mr. Willkie's position was exerting much influence on the attitude of Republican Senators. Both Senators Taft and Vandenberg, Mr. Willkie's rivals for the Presidential nomination, voted for the Taft amendment. Senator Charles L. McNary, (R) of Oregon, his running mate, was absent and paired, without announcing his position.

Senate Snags for Tax Bill

The big new tax bill, which was formally reported out of the House Committee is expected to race through the lower branch of Congress, but may strike troublesome snags in the Senate. The President urges quick action because it carries provision for amortizing new investment for industrial plant expansion required to meet national defense needs, without which many manufacturers feel they cannot proceed with defense contracts.

President Roosevelt had no criticism of businessmen at his press conference yesterday, discussing airplane contracts. They seemed to be ready to co-operate so long as they knew where they were going he said. But he pointed out that he had asked Congress for the new tax bill as long ago as June 20.

Canadian Gives $1,000,000 to Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 28

Prime Minister Churchill sent a message of thanks today to John W. McConnell, proprietor of the Montreal Star, for a million-dollar contribution for the purchase of aircraft which will be known as "McConnell's Squadron."

Hull Calls McNary's Farm Policies Outmoded and Bad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today condemned as "out-moded and unreasonable" Senator Charles L. McNary's expression of opinion in his acceptance speech last night that a farm program like that embodied in the twice-vetoed McNary-Haugen bill should be adopted by Congress.

The Secretary of State, long an advocate of the reciprocal trade agreement program which Senator McNary attacked, charged that policies like those advocated by Senator McNary were responsible for the great reduction in farm income which he said reached its climax in 1932. The American farmers received only approximately $4,700,000,000 then, declared Secretary Hull, as against $7,700,000,000 later under the New Deal program.

Secretary Hull charged that Senator McNary's program could not be worked successfully under modern conditions. The McNary proposal for some kind of "a two-price system" is one in which farm exports would be sold abroad at a lower price than that paid in the United States.

Secretary Hull said that Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and Vice-Presidential candidate, had correctly explained the situation when he said that the McNary program would cause the American farmer to lose the foreign market for 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 acres of crops in order to gain 10,000,000 acres of crops at home. This referred to the phrase in Senator McNary's speech demanding that tariffs should be imposed to keep out foreign farm goods so that the American farmer would have his own market.

French Accuse Great Britain Of Inciting Revolt in Africa

VICHY, France, Aug. 28 (AP)—The French Government disclosed today what it called a British-inspired rebellion in France's African Empire. The Government declared that "all necessary dispositions have been taken to localize the situation."

The rebellious situation arose in French East Africa, the announcement went on, when the military governor of the Chad Region, Col. de Larmina, went to British West Africa after making contact with General de Gaulle to incite the Chad population to "rebellion."

It was not made clear whether the Chad "rebellion" had spread to other regions of French East Africa.

The Government earlier had admitted disorders in New Caledonia, French possession in the South Pacific, whose Governing Council has decided to follow General de Gaulle. There, officials said, the people lacked knowledge of conditions in the motherland.

Referring to Mr. Churchill's promise of economic protection for French colonies until "constitutional government" is re-established in France, today's communqué said:

"This is not the first time that Great Britain has sought to extend her influence under the guise of economic collaboration. . . . Without a doubt Churchill is seeking means to justify the blockade to which he has condemned the French civilian population, depriving them of their colonial products."

Britain to Help

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill has assured Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of French in exile, that economic assistance comparable to that granted the British colonies would be extended to all French overseas territories loyal to the Allies.

This aid will be granted, Mr. Churchill declared, until an "independent and constitutional authority" has been re-established on French soil.

The Prime Minister's statement followed an announcement by General de Gaulle that the Governor and commander of Chad Territory in French Equatorial Africa had decided to fight with Britain.

French circles in London regarded the decision as of great importance since Chad Territory borders Italian Libya and the Sudan and is the key to Equatorial Africa.

[The territory is 461,202 square miles in extent with a listed population of 548 Europeans and 1,432,006 natives.]

It was thought here that certain other French African possessions may follow suit.

U. S. Aids Africa

BERLIN, Aug. 28 ((AP) Via Radio)—The German radio reports that the United States Embassy will take over the interests here of the Union of South Africa, British Dominion, beginning Sept. 1. This work has been done by the Swedish Legation.

Willkie's on the Fence—His Own Fence

Wide World

Republican Nominee Looks Over His Herds

Mr. Willkie found this the best way to inspect his cattle on one of his five Indiana farms in the vicinity of Rushville, where he has his campaign headquarters.

Bankers Fear French Ruin By Occupation

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 28 (AP)—Swiss and neutral economists foresee financial difficulties for the French Government at Vichy unless Germany presents a moderate war bill quickly.

Delay in fixing a definite cost of the Army of Occupation, which by the armistice terms France is to pay, is tending to weaken political and monetary affairs of unoccupied France, economic experts say.

Reports to banking and business leaders here are that the daily cost of the German occupation ranges around 400,000,000 francs, (nominally about $8,000,000.)

The Vichy Government is understood to fear the Germans may add a large part of the cost of their war against Britain to that figure.

So far all efforts of the Vichy Government to get even an approximate figure from the Germans have failed.

It is pointed out that the credits of the Vichy Government abroad are dwindling. All efforts to obtain fresh credits have been balked, informed sources say. One reason given is German refusal to set armistice costs.

Economists here point out that, even with 2,200,000 refugees in the unoccupied zone, France could be run more cheaply and efficiently if all her territory were occupied by the Germans. Thus it would be united by the elimination of the present "false frontier."

Informed sources declare that one huge part of the occupation costs to the French are purchases made by German troops with "occupation marks," the value of which is based mainly on the French ability to repay them as a part of armistice terms.

Observers from the unoccupied zone declare that with these "occupation marks" the Germans are taking from the country everything consumable.

VICHY, France, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Government said last night there are still 2,200,000 persons in unoccupied France awaiting removal to their homes in occupied France. One million and six hundred thousand moved back between July 20-Ang. 25, the Government announced.

Reserves Needed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox requested Congress Aug. 26 to authorize the appointment of graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps to the regular Navy.

"It has become apparent," Mr. Knox said in a letter to Speaker William B. Bankhead, "that the Naval Academy cannot supply enough permanent officers to meet the personnel requirements of the fleet and that other sources must be utilized."

A bill embodying the request was introduced by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

Willkie Opens Headquarters; Says McNary Echoes His Views

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie opened his presidential campaign headquarters on Main Street today with a demand that President Roosevelt appoint immediately assistant secretaries for aviation in the War and Navy Departments.

The Republican nominee drove here last night from Indianapolis, stopping at an outlying restaurant in that city to listen by radio to the acceptance speech of his running mate, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon. Mr. Willkie had flown to Indianapolis from New York. He replied to a reporter's question by saying "I see no difference between Senator McNary's views and my own" on public power development.

[Senator McNary, in his address, had said: "We now have a working precedent for such fair treatment (of 'irreconcilable conflicts' between publicly-owned and privately-owned utlities) in the recent acquisition by purchase of private companies by the Tennessee Valley Authority."]

Makes Added Demand

Following up previous criticism of the Administration defense program, Mr. Willkie issued a statement saying:

"In connection with my suggestion that there should be created a position in the Cabinet for aeronautics, I want to make another suggestion immediately. The President should appoint at once an assistant secretary for air in both War and Navy Departments.

"These positions have been vacan ever since the President came into office in 1933. The failure to fill them is in part the cause of the present lamentable situation with reference to our aeronautical development.

"At the time he (Roosevelt) declared he was not making these appointments 'in the interest of economy.' I doubt if in view of the subsequent expenditure of sixty billion dollars by his Administration that that is a valid excuse for continuing the vacancies which would cost $24,000 a year to fill."

Mr. Willkie completed six days of conferences in New York yesterday and chartered a plane for Indianapolis. It was nearly time for Senator McNary's speech when he arrived and he suggested his party stop for dinner in the suburbs.

Mr. Willkie sat with his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cora Wilk, both of whom greeted him at the airport, and heard the acceptance address over a portable radio.

"I enjoyed Senator McNary's talk very much," said Mr. Willkie. "I though he made an unusually clear definition of the New Deal's domestic policy. His differentiation between that philosophy and the philosophy of the Republican leadership was exactly in accord with my own beliefs.

Dates for More Talks

"I hope that Senator McNary will make as many talks during the course of the campaign as possible."

Mrs. Martha Taylor, proprietor of the little restaurant, declined cash for Mr. Willkie's 90-cent bill but took the nominee's autograph in payment.

On reaching Rushville after an hour's automobile ride, Mr. Willkie found a suite of a half dozen rooms in a downtown building had been remodeled for his campaign offices. Mrs. Willkie, who had stayed in Rushville, rented an 80-year-old brick house for their occupancy during the early part of the campaign.

Mrs. Charles Mauzy, an old friend of the family, moved from her 12-room home and will live next door with her son until the Willkie's leave Sept. 14 for a 7,000-mile campaign tour to the west coast.

Offices at 251½ Main Street were repapered and painted this week under the supervision of Mr. Willkie's son, Philip. Two blue and one green davenports were installed in the reception room around a rose-colored rug. Mr. Willkie will greet supporters in the suite and take personal charge of many campaign details.

Rushville prepared for an array of visitors by adding one officer to its five-man police force.

French Colonies Warned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The French West Indies and French Guiana must increase their trade with the United States if they are to escape economic ruin, Jules Carde, Governor General of French West Africa until his retirement in 1936, said here today. M. Carde has been called from retirement and sent on a special mission to the French West Indies and Guiana to survey the possibilities for increased trade with the United States.

Whereas the trade of Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana was primarily with France, this has now been severed by the British blockade, M. Carde said. Trade opportunities for the French possessions with Brazil or with the British West Indies are small, he added, because all of them export much the same type of goods. M. Carde, now en route to the West Indies, said he expected to stop off in Washington on his return trip.

Referring to conditions in France, he could not say whether his native land faced a widespread famine this winter or not, but he assured correspondents that there would certainly have to be a tightening of belts all around. France would like to import food, he added, but he doubted that there would be any attempts to break the British blockade.

Asked if Fascism had come to France, M. Carde, who was born in Algeria and whose entire career has been spent in colonial administration, replied that the French Government was more concerned at the moment with "how to live" than with rival systems of government. Marshal Phillipe Pétain, he said, was not a dictator in today's sense of the word. He recalled that, when the French Parliament was dissolved, provision was made for a new constitution.

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U. S. Told to Feed Own Children First

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28 (AP)—Milo Perkins of Washington, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, asserted that "before shedding tears for the hungry of war-torn Europe, we of the United States should shed a few for the 9,000,000 undernourished children in the Nation's schools."

Mr. Perkins said thousands of boys from relief and low income families are living "on an average of a nickel a meal at retail prices" and that many were unable to qualify for military service because of this.

Mr. Perkins, here to confer with the FSCC's regional staff, said his organization planned to provide an additional 3,000,000 school children with free lunches this year, bringing the total cared for by the FSCC to 6,000,000.

State Property Taxes

About two-thirds of the states still levy a property tax for state purposes.

Primary Tests Give Victories To Incumbents

By the Associated Press

Members of Congress from four States won renomination or held leads in returns today from primary elections.

Dry advocates in South Carolina won decisively in an advisory referendum on whether the State should return to prohibition.

Hiram W. Johnson of California, ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, obtained not only his own party's nomination, on the basis of incomplete and unofficial returns, but apparently that of the Democrats and Progressives as well. California law permits a candidate to seek nominations of parties other than his own.

For the Republican nomination, Senator Johnson polled 323,931 votes in 8,715 out of 13,540 precincts; Lieut. Gov. Ellis E. Patterson got 30,334, and Assemblyman Samuel W. Yorty, 19,567.

In the Democratic contest, 8,684 precincts gave Johnson 293,124; Patterson, 103,735; John Anson Ford, 85,842; Yorty, 42,402; James D. Meredith, 14,032, and Richard S. Otto, primarily a Progressive, 9,424.

Most, if not all, of California's Members of the House appeared assured of renomination.

In Mississippi, Senator Theodore G. Bilbo won Democratic nomination for a second term. It was the equivalent of re-election in that predominantly Democratic State.

Unofficial returns from 1,319 of the State's 1,600 precincts gave Mr. Bilbo 80,881 votes to 58,849 for former Gov. Hugh White. In the only contested Representative's race, A. L. Ford, the incumbent, won.

Incomplete South Carolina returns gave renomination to five representatives who had opposition, and there, too, nomination is tantamount to election.

Mendel Rivers, Charleston attorney, apparently defeated Alfred H. Vonkolnitz to succeed Representative Clara G. McMillan, who did not seek renomination. Mr. Rivers led Mr. Vonkolnitz 16,262 to 10,793 in 183 out of 198 precincts.

The unofficial count on prohibition in 1,181 out of 1,523 precincts was 126,769 for a dry law against 89,276 for retention of the present system of selling liquor in licensed package stores and beer and wine with few restrictions. The result will not affect South Carolina's present liquor law enacted five years ago, but is intended to serve as a guide to the Legislature in its session next year.

Two Arkansas representatives appeared to have won in another State where Democratic nomination is as good as election. They were E. C. Gathings and W. F. Norrell, the only two representatives involved in the second primary held in races where no candidate received a clear majority in the first.

Delaware Democrats, in convention, nominated James M. Tunnell, Sr., to oppose Senator John C. Townsend, Jr., Republican incumbent, in November. They named Dr. Philip A. Traynor as Democratic candidate for the State's only seat in the House.

Farley Knows His Successor But Won't Tell

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt came to his country home today to check over a vital defense bill and several potential appointments before moving into the South for two Labor Day speeches.

As soon as he satisfied himself there were no "jokers" in the measure, the Chief Executive was expected to sign legislation empowering him to call out the National Guard for a year's training in the latest methods of warfare.

In the appointment line the President had decided on a successor to James A. Farley as Postmaster General before he left Washington yesterday for his Hudson Valley estate.

He confided his choice to Mr. Farley, but Mr. Farley, who quits the Cabinet Saturday for private business, kept the secret.

Confronting the President also were decisions on filling jobs left empty by the resignations of Edward J. Noble as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Daniel J. Tobin as an Administrative Assistant to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Noble handed in his commission and announced he would support Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency. Mr. Tobin also turned his in and said he would take charge of the Labor Division of the Democratic National Committee, as he did in 1932 and 1936.

Mr. Roosevelt apparently was undetermined whether to accept recommendations that he reappoint J. Warren Madden to the National Labor Relations Board or heed some critics of the N. L. R. B., who want Mr. Madden out. His appointment expired Monday.

A meeting of the Roosevelt Home Club, an annual get-together of some of the President's Dutchess County friends and neighbors, usually with some political sidelights, will provide a bit of levity Saturday before the Chief Executive starts for Chattanooga, Tenn., Sunday.

His arrival there Monday and an address dedicating the new Chickamauga Dam will climax a celebration of the accomplishments of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Another dedication, that of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, calls for a speech Labor Day afternoon at New Found Gap on the line between Tennessee and North Carolina.

Japan Ordered to Adopt 'New National Structure'

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye told Japan today that it must adopt a new "national structure" to "unite the total energies of the State and the people" so as to "take an active part in the establishment of a new world order."

He spoke to a group of 26 political leaders forming a committee charged with organizing the "new structure" in the wake of the dissolution of all Japan's old political parties.

The Premier has been expected since taking office July 22 to establish a totalitarian regime. But his abstract phrases today left doubt as to the exact form of the "new structure" and some observers thought he took pains to avoid the appearance of following European totalitarian patterns (such as the Fascist or Nazi parties).

He declared that there "must be a solid nation-wide structure wherein all the component parts are organized both vertically and horizontally," but said further that this was "by no means a movement for a political party."

'One Living Whole'

He defined its purpose as "to unite the total energies of the State and the people and to make one living whole of our 100,000,000 countrymen, enabling them to fulfill perfectly their duty as subjects of the throne."

"In Japan," continued the Premier, "it is the privilege of all his Imperial Majesty's subjects to assist the throne, and that privilege cannot be monopolized by the power of either any single individual or single party."

In Japan the Emperor is considered to be of divine ancestry.

The Prince declared that the Nation's fate rests upon the ability of legislators to carry out the proposed new structure.

"Whether Japan can establish such a strong national structure will decide the very rise and fall of the Nation," he said.

Outline of Purposes

When Prince Konoye was named Premier to head a regime in succession to the Liberal Government of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai he outlined as his first task the strengthening of totalitarianism at home. Almost immediately the old established political parties were dissolved.

Then on Aug. 2 his Government published its first formal declaration of policy which, although it charted an independent foreign policy and failed to take Japan closer to the Rome-Berlin Axis, still was based on a totalitarian-like system at home.

Although this statement did not mention it, the formation of a single party system was believed to be a fundamental plan of the new State.

A political structure based on service to the State by all persons, regardless of status, was outlined, along with economic, industrial, and educational reforms.

Japan Going Forward

The Premer said that "in the midst of world-wide disturbance Japan is now going forward with the unparalleled task of creating a new order in East Asia," and added:

"If Japan is to bring the China affair to a successful conclusion while adjusting herself to the international situation and is to take an active part in establishment of a new world order, she must concentrate on this task—total power of the nation to the utmost degree so as to be in position to take, in an independent manner, swiftly and resolutely, appropriate measures for meeting whatever situation may arise."

This, he went on, requires a "national defense structure of the highest degree" based on a "powerful internal structure."

"Consequently there has arisen a pressing demand for establishment of a new structure in politics, economy, education, culture and all domains of the life of the state and the people.

"This indeed is a national demand, transcending any cabinet, faction or individual. . . . Whether Japan can establish such a strong national structure will decide the very rise or fall of the nation."

Prerequisites for such a "structure," he declared, include "harmonious co-operation between the high command and the administrative branch of the government, consolidation of the state mechanism and heightening of efficiency and establishment of a new parliamentary structure as the organ for assisting the throne."

Britain Goes Right Along Making Plans for Long War

By the Associated Press

The attitude of unruffled assurance with which beleaguered Britain proceeds with preparations for a long war must be somewhat disconcerting at times to its foes.

As bombs rain on London, the British have an official mission of experts in America, working closely with the United States War Department, quietly completing arrangements for the manufacture of some 4,000 medium tanks.

British orders in the United States for other munitions are approaching a $2,000,000,000 total. Thousands of warplanes are being made in American aircraft plants; more than 200 were scheduled for completion this month.

The urgent need for planes in the defense of the British Isles and for counter-raids on Germany and Italy is obvious, but what about fleets of 25-ton tanks, the first of which probably cannot be completed for a year?

Four thousand is a tremendous number of this particular weapon, presumably far more than would ever be required for the home defense of England itself in any type of conflict even hinted by Nazi-style Blitzkrieg. As a gauge it may be noted that the expanding American army has ordered thus far but 1,000 of the medium type—which, incidentally is almost identical with the British design.

Looking to the Future

The projected acquisition of 4,000 of the 25-ton monsters connotes further the intention to build up a force of several times that many smaller and faster light tanks. The ratio in modern armies is five or more of these to one medium tank.

If Britain is arming for a future frontal invasion of the Continent the plans are being made in the face of difficult prospects just now. It has a toe hold in Western Europe only at Gibraltar.

The explanation is suggested by Prime Minister Churchill and statements of his War Cabinet. It is that they regard the aerial siege as only a temporary phase of the conflict, destined to be succeeded by a decline in Nazi fortunes—a decline of which Britain must prepare to take advantage in ways which cannot be clear at this time.

There is expectation in Britain that next year, in 1942 or 1943, Britain will gain powerful allies in some way; that perhaps conquered nations will turn on the Germans.

Any Allies other than the United States would have to be largely armed by Britain, and there would thus be ample demand for tanks and all other weapons. In the meantime, these are urgently needed in the land warfare on other Empire fronts, if not in England itself.

Reflects British Hopes

In general terms, Mr. Churchill's address of last week was eloquent of British hopes.

"Many opportunities may lie open to amphibious power," he suggested. Germany, Italy and "all other countries that have fallen into the German power" are to be squeezed relentlessly by the blockade.

Above all, "the process of bombing the military industries of Germany . . . affords one, at least, of the surest, if not the shortest of all roads to victory."

"Even if the Nazi Legions stood triumphant on the Black Sea, or indeed upon the Caspian; even if Hitler was at the gates of India, it would profit him nothing if at the same time the entire economic and scientific apparatus of the German war power lay shattered and pulverized at home," he said.

Meanwhile, almost daily developments as well as the Prime Minister's statement to the House of Commons provide reminders of the way British hopes are bound up with this country.

In Cairo, the Egyptians are told by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador, that war supplies are flowing to Great Britain from "the mighty industrial organization in the United States, which is rapidly transforming itself into a huge arsenal."

"When the moment comes—and it is not so far away—we shall launch our great counter-offensive," the envoy promised.

Empire in Air

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Pilots training in Canada for the British Air Force have increased from 500 on June 1 to 3,000 today and other Empire outposts participating in the vast air school program have shown correspondingly rapid growth, authoritative informants said today.

In Canada, the biggest reservoir for air personnel, 22 schools are teaching fledgling fliers how to handle warplanes.

With Canadian-trained pilots arriving in England in increasing numbers, these sources said there was "not the slightest chance" that the instruction periods would be shortened to meet the numerically superior German and Italian air forces.

Australia has established 10 training schools and is taking in student pilots at the rate of 500 a month. In Rhodesia, seven schools are in operation. Hundreds are going through their paces at training bases in the Union of South Africa.

Camp Jackson Raised To Rank of Fort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—It's Fort Jackson now instead of Camp Jackson, thank you!

The Army's military reservation near here has been transformed into a permanent Army post with the title of Fort Jackson, following receipt of an order from Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

The change implies that the camp has been converted from a concentration ground for short periods to a permanent fort of the expanding United States Army.

A building program aggregating $2,193,000 to house the Eighth Division is scheduled to begin at the fort in a short time.

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Workers Found 'Coming Back' From Relief as Jobs Develop

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the twenty-fourth article.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In the "delta" of eastern Arkansas, which is one of the richest agricultural areas of the world, I met a genial ex-farmer, working as an inspector for a large insurance company. His task seemed to be to look after property on which the company held mortgages. In addition, he owns two farms in Illinois, which he rents to tenants. So he has a practical knowledge of farming and farm relations. Since he was friendly, I thought it a good opportunity to ask him, "What do you think of tenants?"

"Very hard to deal with," he answered emphatically. "They have no ambition and no honor. They're lazy and shiftless. Keep movin' from place to place. Won't work if they've got a dollar in their pocket. Don't pay their debts. Burn up porch railings, stairways, even window sills for fuel."

This seemed an awful indictment for most of America's farmers are tenants; so I couldn't keep from asking, "Are white people like that, too?"

"Oh, they're the worst!" (he ejaculated with emphasis). "Give me a colored tenant every time. They're simple and slow, but rather faithful. Some of the whites are just trash."

Few things in my America grieve me so much as such denunciations of "white trash."

My Christian religion and my devotion to democracy drive me to ask, time and again, are millions of my American brothers and sisters really "white trash"? Do I belong to a nation containing a large percentage of "white trash"?

A North Carolinian dairyman of very high character and possessing exceptional personal knowledge of people, told me, "Negroes are unreliable farm help. They'll look you right in the eye as innocently as a saint and deceive you."

"Then, why don't you hire white helpers?" I asked.

"Oh, they're worse than Negroes."

This man seemed to be singularly free from both class and social prejudices, but he thinks many of us are of inferior quality.

I heard a very well-dressed, prosperous-looking New Yorker, on a crowded train exclaim, "I sure got into the steerage." We were all white Americans, but he scornfully called us "steerage." He felt we didn't belong to his world. I suppose we didn't.

Land Slips Away

Nebraska farm owners, North Dakota farm owners, Wisconsin farm owners, in almost identical words, have assured me, "Men who lost their land are incompetent. If you'd give them more land, they'd lose it, too."

An Oklahoman very dramatically said to me, "Fifty years ago we all raced in here and got free land. We were equal. But we ain't equal now, are we? Most of us are tenants. The weak had a chance, but lost out."

It cannot possibly be denied that a few among us Americans are clever and gifted, most of us are rather simple and timid, a number are stupid and not very ambitious.

I have just visited a little WPA project. A night playground was being equipped with electric lighting. The highly technical work was being done by an electric company; the rest by six WPA workers. The County Commissioner, who was supervising the enterprice, entirely without pay and wholly because of his interest in children, said to me, "You can never count on WPA men; they don't care whether they get a job done on time or not."

If we could have gotten each of these six workers by himself and learned his intimate life story, here is what we would have heard:

Number one would say, "Though you see me working as a carpenter on this job, I am really a farmer. I once owned a farm. I put all I had into it. I dreamed of being independent, of becoming a big shot. But I failed, lost my farm, became destitute."

Number two would say, "I am not a regular carpenter, either. I was a farm hand, saved $1,000, bought a farm with a heavy mortgage, but couldn't swing it. I lost everything and here I am down and out."

Number three's brief story would be, "I worked in a big auto factory. Never got ahead. Was always the first to be fired and the last to be hired, was finally laid off permanently and am dead broke."

Number four was a former farm hand, who had long been out of work; number five had been a barber until safety razors put him out of business; number six had always lived from odd jobs and never lived very well.

Returned as Tenant

Plainly, these are not very competent people. They belong to the lower category of Americans in initiative, ambition, intelligence.

For another case, here is a Mr. Jansen, whom we find shocking barley on a farm near the location of the six WPA men.

"How's the crop?" we ask.

"Awfully good this year."

"Your farm?"

"No, I rent it."

"Been here long?"

"Four years. I used to own it. Lost it during the depression. Went on relief, then on WPA, then came back as a tenant."

Now let's ask the Commissioner, "How many other WPA men in your county have come back?"

"There used to be 1,500, now there're 200; the rest must have come back."

It appears there are 1,300 Mr. Jansens in this one County.

A very devoted and intelligent Virginia mother, widow of a preacher and clerk in an office, told me the following story:

"My young daughter, contrary to all my advice, married on finishing high school. Her young husband had no profession or occupation and was unemployed. To make the economic situation even more difficult, they had three babies in a comparatively short time. Of course, they went on WPA. It was a terrible experience. Work was uncertain, income utterly inadequate, all incentive lacking. I almost despaired of my own daughter's future. Now they have a job again and the home is transformed. They belong. My girl is as a new person. The WPA is an awful thing! However, WPA saved the family."

Every American knows of many such cases. Wherever three people gather together they discuss WPA. Usually they rage against it. But I shall not join this vast multitude of scoffers.

My view of the American nation is that we constitute a single family. If Christianity and democracy mean anything, they mean that. Many of us are rather dull; some spiritless. We can't keep up. We fall behind in the race for success. But most of us who fall behind are not "poor white trash." We are just weaker brothers and sisters, who need more help and consideration; we require a better chance, more chances. America exists for that.

Equality

The strong have always succeeded—in Egypt, Babylon, Rome, Assyria. If democrats do no more than help the strong, what do they more than others? Do not even despots the same?

We dared say, "All are created equal," meaning even the weak shall have a chance. Democracy insures freedom, not only to the strong, but especially to the weak. That is the distinctive mark of democracy. In a struggle of the weak against the strong, our republic was born.

So in times of misfortune, the national family must help the victims of misfortune, who of course are the weak, to get started again. Even Communists and Fascists do that! Can we do less?

If we scorn that idea and think this country is only for the rugged and strong, we are against the basic idea of Americanism, of democracy, and of Christianity.

Above all other people, we Americans are our brothers' keepers. We are a family of brothers and sisters. We are dedicated to the ideal of giving the common folks, though meagerly endowed, a chance.

A million specific applications of that in WPA, PWA, and CCC may be wrong, but if we ridicule the basic idea of our obligation to help Americans who have fallen get up again, then let's not commit the blasphemy of singing "God Bless America," or of saluting the Stars and Stripes, or of calling Jesus our Master.

It must mean something to be an American; more than to be anything else on earth.

Dies Clears Three More Movie Stars

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Actors Franchot Tone and Francis Lederer and Actress Luise Rainer have been cleared of accusations that they are Communist sympathizers in hearings by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities.

Representative Dies said he would reserve decision, pending further investigation, in the case of Lionel Stander, also alleged to have had Communist connections. Mr. Stander and the others appeared before Chairman Dies yesterday and denied accusations made by John L. Leech, a California Communist organizer.

Of Mr. Tone, Mr. Lederer and Miss Rainer, Representative Dies said "the evidence is quite clear that these people have permitted their names to be used or have contributed money or have spoken under auspices of organizations which the Committee has found to be under the control of Communist leadership.

"While there is no evidence that their co-operation was for any other purpose except humanitarian, it is nevertheless true that these organizations used these people and their money not for professed purposes, but for purposes inimical to the best interest of this country.

"It is an illutsration of how a foreign Government is taking advantage of certain gullible American citizens."

Before leaving for Washington where he said he would seek another $100,000 appropriation to continue his committee's work, Mr. Dies made public letters to President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie asking their support in outlawing groups dominated by foreign Governments.

"We do not propose to say to American citizens," Mr. Dies wrote, "that they shall not believe in the theory and principles of Communism, Fascism and Nazism. I merely propose that we illegalize organizations which have been proved to be under the control of foreign dictators, who use such organizations as vehicles of propaganda and window dressings for espionage and sabotage."

Cudahy Declares Military Nation Vital for Peace

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States Ambassador to Belgium, John Cudahy, believes that "it is a desperate fact, but an undeniable fact, that this country must, in a military world—whether we like it or not—become a military nation."

Mr. Cudahy told the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their national encampment that the United States would not prepare for war but "to preserve peace and to fight for peace."

"We all know that public opinion would never tolerate an aggressive war," he continued, "just as we know the American people harbor no imperialistic designs—and, like the people of Belgium, ask only to be left in peace.

"The people of Belgium did not want war, did not expect it, yet war did come like a flash of lightning. You know the consequences."

Speaking of the American way of living, Mr. Cudahy said: "The people and only the people are charged with the ultimate responsibility of our Government. By this test our democratic institutions will survive and march on—or go down and out before the march of dictators."

National Commander Otis N. Brown told the encampment in his opening address that "you can't make a soldier merely by putting a gun in the hand of a boy wearing a uniform.

"We, the V. F. W. service men, have been clamoring for adoption of a universal service plan ever since we learned by personal experience that the job of winning a war is the job for trained fighting men.

"We must bring our national defense system up to date in the shortest possible time."

Airplane Exports Tripled by War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported Aug. 26 that exports of airplanes, plane engines and accessories during the first six months of this year were nearly triple those of the first half of 1939 and more than double those of the second half.

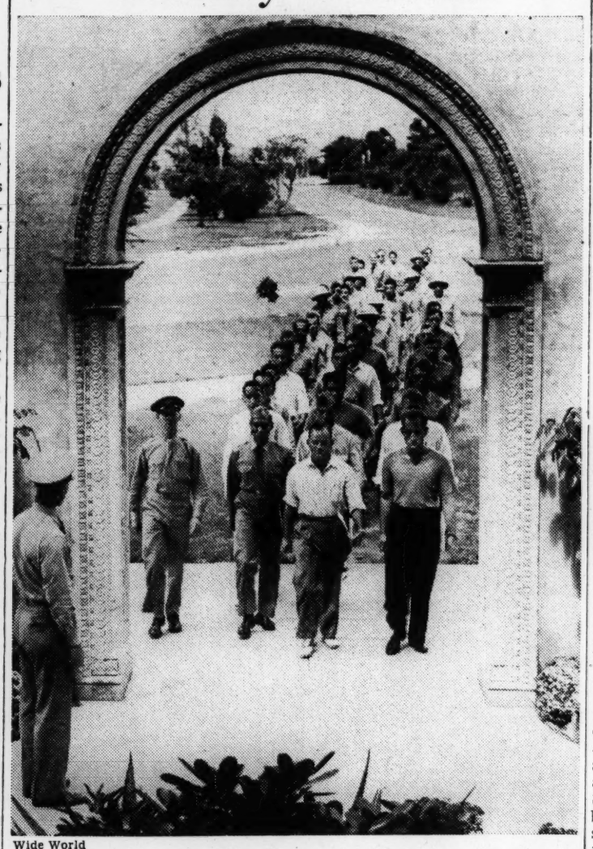
The total value of these exports was placed at $138,388,046, of which more than one-half went to France. Shipment of 1,532 planes accounted for $95,261,402 of the total, while $24,944,722 was for 2,008 engines and parts and accessories.

France took $75,375,565 worth of planes during the first half of this year and great Britain about $18,000,000.

Sweden, which had purchased less than $500,000 worth of aeronautic products in the preceding six months took $4,928,211 during the six months ended June 30 and Australia increased its purchases from $1,950,916 to $9,538,990, making it the third largest purchaser.

The department reported also that export of food products during July amounted to $20,339,000, an increase of 3 per cent over July, 1939. Imports during the month amounted to $47,491,000, a decrease of 4 per cent.

Archway to the Air



Wide World

A Training Class in Florida

Pan American Airways is co-operating with the United States War Department in training 850 civilians in long-range flight navigation. The first class of about 50 students recently started a course at Miami. There will be new classes every six weeks. Army Air Corps officers who are supervising the cadets are housed with them in quarters made available by the University of Miami.

New Status of Redcaps' Dime Is Subject of I. C. C. Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—The genial redcap, tipped and taken for granted for so many years, is now the center of a puzzling case coming up shortly before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The question is: how shall he be paid under the Wages and Hours law,

On Sept. 9, in Cincinnati, the I. C. C. will hold a public hearing on the legality of a new fee system in use in most of the large terminals of the country since the minimum wage requirement became effective. Under this system, the traveler pays the redcap 10 cents for each piece of luggage he carries, whether it be portmanteau or birdcage. But the redcap doesn't keep the 10 cents. He turns it back to the company that operates the terminal, which in turn pays him a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour, and frequently shares with him the profits of the baggage toting business.

It sounds simple and sensible, but the system hasn't met with general approval either from the traveling public, the railroads, or the redcaps. In the case coming up before the I. C. C., it is a woman traveler who makes objections. Mrs. Ida M. Stopher of Cincinnati is the complainant, and she is asking redress from the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company which made the dime-a-piece levy on her luggage. She charges that the imposing of a fixed fee violates various sections of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Union Backs Contention

The United Transport Service Employees Union, representing many of the country's redcaps, has filed a petition to intervene. The union supports Mrs. Stopher's contention and asks that a number of major railroads be made parties to the proceedings.

Redcaps should be paid out of the legitimate funds of the railroads and not from the tip or fee which they receive, contends Willard S. Townsend, president of the union. He figures it would cost only $4,000,000 a year, or less than ½ of 1 per cent of the annual pay roll of the railroads, to pay regular salaries to the boys who lug the luggage. Then the public could tip or not as it pleases.

But to determine just what is best for all three interested parties—railroad, redcaps, and public—is not the simplest matter in the world.

Right now another union of redcaps, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, is negotiating a contract with the Union Station in Chicago, which looks very good even to redcaps not members of the brotherhood. This would permit the terminal to make the 10-cent charge, but would provide that the porter receive 8¾ cents of the 10, the remainder to go to the terminal company, which would guarantee the redcap a daily minimum wage of $3.10

Still More Barriers

But this contract has not been signed, and even if it is signed, there is still the question of the legality of charging the traveler. The Interstate Commerce Commission may find that the person who buys a railroad ticket is entitled to have his suitcase carried from taxi to train, whether he pays or not.

Redcaps at bus terminals are just as much concerned about the outcome of this hearing as are the railroad station employees. Watching it intently is Frank Sayre, Secretary of the Chicago local of still another union, whose 12-word title must set something of a record in union nomenclature. It is called the Negro Railroad Depots, Bus Terminal and Airports Redcaps Attendants, and Porters Union—Redcaps Union for short.

Pennsylvania Gives U. S. Road Estimate

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 28 (AP)—Pennsylvania has submitted a $27,000,000 estimate to the Federal Government for putting 3,000 miles of the State's primary highway system in condition for military use, I. Lamont Hughes, Secretary of Highways, disclosed today.

The Secretary said a survey of a dozen major routes was made at the "urgent request" of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, which is compiling transportation information for the War Department on a nation-wide basis. He added that "so far, they haven't told us to do anything, or told us how much money they will give us."

3 Indictments For Hampering Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The Department of Justice's drive to eliminate industrial bottlenecks hampering the production of defense supplies today had resulted in the indictment of three concerns said to manufacture practically all of the special cotton fabric used in airplane construction.

The indictment, obtained by Samuel S. Isseks, and other members of the antitrust division of the Department, was the first to be handed up by the Federal Grand Jury that has been investigating alleged bottlenecks since July 11.

Charging the defendants, which included a distributing organization and six officials of the concerns, with instituting a price-fixing conspiracy, the indictment declares that in October, 1936, it was agreed at a New York meeting to set up similar price structures and noncompetitive sales practices. As a result, it adds, the wholesale price for the airplane fabric, which was 28 cents a square yard in 1936, rose to 36 cents a square yard.

The fabric is used extensively in the manufacture of small planes, especially training planes, but is also necessary for the ailerons and similar control surfaces of bombers and fighting planes. The United States Army recently called for bids for from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 square yards of the material. Although no abuse of patent rights is involved in the case, it was said that because of costly and difficult manufacturing process, only a small number of concerns are making the fabric.

A complaint by an airplane manufacturer to the Civil Aeronautics Board, relayed to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, was said by Mr. Isseks to have brought about the indictment. The firms charged with violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act are the Wellington Sears Company, Inc.; Suncook Mills, the Thurston Cutting Corporation, of New York, and the Air Associates, Inc., jobber for the Thurston concern.

Big Virginian Estate To Be Evacuee School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, has leased Clovercroft, 200-acre estate in Fauquier County, Va., to house and educate 16 refugee British children.

Mrs. Melville Church, 2d, who handled the rental, said the estate, opposite the North Wales Club, was owned by Baldwin Spillman, Jr.

The Clover Croft School, Inc., a non-stock corporation, has been chartered by the Virginia Corporation Commission to conduct a school for evacuee children with Mr. Meyer as President.

Washington Sideglances

A Vermont Senator is having fun keeping a diary of impressions about colleagues—There's talk of drafting Mrs. Roosevelt to help third-term campaign—Anonymity at fair remuneration.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Yankee Humor: The Senator who enjoys himself most is Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Jr. (R) of Vermont.

Filling out the unexpired term of his father, Senator Gibson is not a candidate for election. Yet he scarcely ever misses a session.

Not bothered with a great deal of political fence-mending, he spends his spare time keeping a diary in which he jots down his impressions of his colleagues and issues of the day.

Last Saturday, Senator Gibson made his maiden speech—on the conscription bill which he figured "must be a good one because such a number of able Senators have spoken so eloquently against it for three and four hours at a time. If it took them so long to find something wrong with it, I can only come to the conclusion that it must be a pretty good bill," he drawled.

Stiff Competitor: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is back from a visit to South America convinced that the Nazis have a deep hold on the thoughts of certain people. On a road one day he met a young girl carrying a big basket on her head. Talking with her, he asked her what she would rather have than anything else in the world.

"A pair of wedgies," came the answer.

Mr. Vanderbilt promised to go to a shoe store when he got home and send her some.

"Oh, don't bother," she replied. "I can get some from the German Embassy."

Drafting Mrs. Roosevelt: Appreciative of her success in keeping the Chicago convention from getting out of the President's hand, the Democratic National Committee is urging Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to take to the political stump this fall.

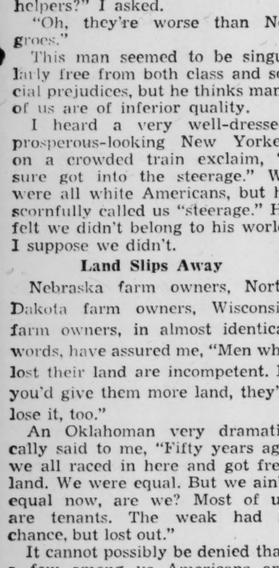
Thus far, Mrs. Roosevelt has refused. With all her comings and goings, she has never taken an active part in any of her husband's political campaigns.

But Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn and his helpers are still hopeful. A few days before the Democratic convention, Mrs. Roosevelt said she wouldn't go.

"Passion for Anonymity": Found: An administrative assistant with the long-sought-for "passion for anonymity."

When Daniel J. Tobin, A. F. of L. teamster chief, retired from the President's executive staff this week to take charge of marshaling the labor vote for the Democratic Party, even close observers of national affairs were surprised. Only a few of them remembered he'd even been appointed. He served two months at $10,000 a year.

Chandler's
BOSTON



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French Seen Starting Anti-Jewish Campaign

VICHY, France, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Vichy Cabinet yesterday annulled a law which forbids newspaper attacks on any person on account of his religious beliefs.

No details were given on this important step regarding social and religious questions in unoccupied France. A communiqué after a Cabinet meeting said the annulment decree had been signed and is being promulgated today in the Official Journal.

Observers viewed today's action as the first official step directed against Jews.

The law had been in force since April 21, 1939. Despite this statute, newspapers recently have assailed "Jewish capitalistic" influences over France's former Governments.

There had been no open official action, however, against Jews or any religious group in unoccupied France.

According to dispatches from Berlin, the German wireless had reported recently that "French political quarters" expected the enactment shortly of a "special law' 'to regulate "the status of the Jews."

The wireless added:

"It is quite obvious that anti-Semitic feeling since France's collapse had been steadily growing. From many towns in unoccupied France there have come lately reports of anti-Jewish disturbances. . . . The French Government-controlled radio stations launched a campaign against certain professions, particularly those of doctors and medicine, being swamped by Jews.

"Quarters close to the French Government believe that Marshal Pétain has the intention of issuing a special 'Jew Law.' . . . An article published by the new French news agency Interfrance . . . advocates creation of a special status for Jews. . . . It is further demanded that the decree . . . making anti-Jewish propaganda a punishable offense should be rescinded.

" . . . The French news agency also turns down the policy of the former Popular Front Government allowing many thousands of Jewish emigrants to enter France and to act there as war mongers of the worst type. . . . "

Attack Deplored

A few days ago, on Aug. 21, according to a Paris dispatch, windows were broken and 14 persons where arrested in the Champs Elysées when a score of members of an anti-Semitic organization marched along the wide avenue shouting, "Down with the Jews."

At the same time, a group of 70 from the same organization tried to thrust their way into offices of a youth organization to learn the names of its directors. Police arrested the whole group but later released all.

These were the first anti-Jewish demonstrations in Paris, although the newspapers have unanimously attacked the Jews since the German occupation.

The newspaper Matin called the disturbances "completely regrettable," and said that while it was whole-heartedly in favor of fighting Jewish influence "we do not think breaking windows is a good way to purification. There are enough ruins in France without adding others."

"Columnists" Suspected

Les Dernieres Nouvelles de Paris also suggested that the incidents were the work of subversive agents.

The most violent anti-Jewish newspaper, La France au Travail, did not mention the disturbances.

Meanwhile, yesterday's decree lifting the ban on press attacks based on racial or religious grounds, was followed today by an article in the morning press calling Nazi anti-clericalism "fanaticism if you wish, but logic also."

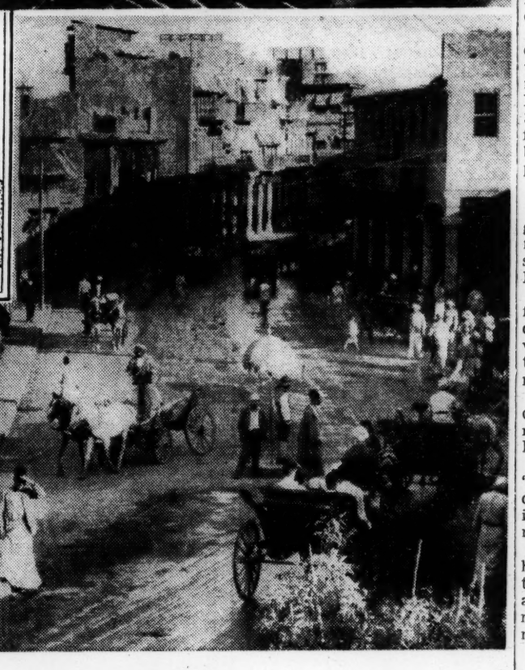
The article, printed in L'Oeuvre, was signed by Marcel Déat, prominently mentioned for some important official post in any future shakeup of the Vichy Government, the present head of which, Marshal Pétain, is a Roman Catholic.

"Supposing our Armies did defend 'Christian civilization,' which remains to be shown," M. Déat wrote, "they were defeated by a new paganism. . . .

"The Panzer Divisionen (armored divisions) blow was one of a young, collective, ardent, irresistible belief against a civilization of contradictory and broken ideals.

"The Nazi religion is totalitarian—it excludes all others. It could not tolerate any organized Church within the Nation."

Berlin to Baghdad—Journey in a Fabled Land



By a Staff Artist; © American Colony from H. J. Shepstone

Completion of Road Bolsters British Defense of India

Map shows district traversed by Middle East Section of Berlin to Baghdad, last link of which has just been completed. Upper right: Scene at Mosul on the Tigris River. Making rafts of inflated goat skins. Lower left: In Old Baghdad, a street scene. Lower right: In modern Baghdad. New Street, city's main thoroughfare; but even goats like to stroll here occasionally.

Final Link in Baghdad Railway Opens Region Rich in Tradition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Opportunity for picturesque tourist adventures in the ancient footsteps of Alexander the Great, of Harun-Al-Rashid and of Richard Coeur-de-Lion is suggested by a recent announcement from Baghdad.

This announcement is of the opening of the final link in the Baghdad Railway—that connecting Mosul and Baiji in Irak. Wilhelm II's ambitious project for direct railway communication between Berlin and the Middle East has thus at last materialized.

But the political implications are different. British engineers supervised completion of the link on Iraq territory, since the line is of major advantage to Britain in maintaining its strategic position in the Near East. Not the Berlin end, but rather the connection between the hinterland and British-controlled areas on the Mediterranean is today of military concern.

Considerable progress had been made with the railway when the war of 1914-1918 put an end for a time to this challenge to Britain's influence in the Orient. The line had then traversed what is still Turkish territory but had yet to cross much of northern Syria and Iraq.

Was to Have Been All-German

As originally planned, it was to have been built throughout by a German syndicate under concessions secured in 1903 from the Turkey of Abdul Hamid.

After the Armistice of 1918 the whole scheme was modified. Nevertheless, post-war Turkey and mandated Syria and Iarq each on its own account saw the materialization of the various unbuilt stretches.

The greater portion of the Iraq section is of the narrow meter gauge. The Turkish and Syrian portions are on the broader "standard" gauge as used throughout most of Europe. There is in consequence a break in continuity, involving change of coaches at Baghdad. As however the main standby of the line is likely to be local rather than through traffic, this drawback leaves a big field for useful and therefore profitable service.

The completed Baghdad railway effects material shortening of the surface route between India and Europe. This may have strategic and political repercussions affecting in particular the safety of the British air-way to the Orient. But it is not expected, at least for the present, to absorb much of the traffic which now goes either by steamer or by airplane. On the other hand, to the tourist the railway offers big attractions.

From the Bosporus and along the coast of the isle-dotted Sea of Marmora the Anatolian section of the line carries one smoothly to Konya where begins the Baghdad Railway as usually so-called.

Through Famous Country

The next section is across rocky ranges some of them within view of the gleaming snows of the Olympus Mountain of Greek mythology. Through a gorge where an inscription cut by order of Marcus Aurelius may still be seen, the line reaches the plains of Cilicia with their 1,400 square miles of waving cotton, maize and oat crops. Here a branch connects with the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

On through more mountain passes a junction is reached connecting with Aleppo, depot of the Middle East for Indian silks, and ivories in days before the opening of the Cape route to the Orient. Thence across the upper waters of the Euphrates—at this spot 1,700 feet above sea level—the route traverses Syrian highlands eventually reaching Mosul where it approaches alike the mellow ruins of ancient Ninevah and the gaunt derricks of modern oil wells.

From Mosul to the Persian Gulf the route runs through the riverine plains of Mesopotamia, granary of the ancient empire of Babylon and scene of the Middle Ages tales of the Arabian Nights.

Basra, the busy modern port where the railway reaches the Persian Gulf, was where in the ninth century, Sindbad the Arabian sailor started upon his seven wonderful voyages, dear to succeeding generations of adventurous youth.

London's Defense Is Woven Into an Intricate Pattern

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—London which is only 20 minutes' flight from the nearest German air bases in France—depends on a five-layer defense pattern.

Those defenses are:

Nighthawk bomber patrols which attack German bases and military objectives—an "offensive-defense."

Interceptor planes working with observer posts to pounce on raiders before they get here.

Anti-aircraft and searchlight crews to harass them when they arrive.

High-flying balloons trailing lengths of steel cables, as well as other snares.

Swift Hurricane and Spitfire fighter planes.

British authorities acknowledge that the system may have to undergo more searching tests against mass formations approaching in unending waves. The job of the R. A. F. bomber winging far over Germany and Italy—is to disable the attacker at his bases, keep him busy at home and to sap his offensive strength.

When observers catch the sound of approaching enemy planes they notify interceptor planes and inner defenses. The former whirr aloft—or they may be aloft already—the latter gets ready.

These observer posts and interceptor bases are scattered up and down the Channel and the coasts as well as throughout rural England.

Many are camouflaged to look like anything from a hayfield to a village lane—a fact which accounts for some German bombs falling into supposedly inoffensive places like golf courses and pastures.

Searchlight and anti-aircraft batteries ring London so that when both go into action as last night, beams and gun flashes resemble a hugh wide-spaced picket fence. Inside this big ring are nests of other guns and searchlights.

These guns and lights work together so that when light beams converge on a raider the guns automatically get his range and let go.

Anti-aircraft batteries range from the heavier material like the popular 3.7-inchers to rapid fire Bofors guns and various types of machine-guns and pom-poms. There are also several secret weapons.

The fourth defense layer is the balloon barrage and secret airplane traps—both to protect objectives and catch unwary low fliers.

"Hundreds" of these "floating elephant" balloons encircle London, protecting particularly the central area.

This stockade of balloons swings aloft on the end of 10,000 to 25,000 feet of heavy cable, raised or lowered by mobile ground crews.

Finally there are the fast pursuit planes stationed at scores of concealed airfields. They operate in close co-ordination with searchlight units under a plan which divides the skies like a checkerboard, worked out square by square.

Londoners also count on weather as a defense, and the much maligned fogs are now a blessing awaited with high eagerness. The pea-soup fog season, starting within a few weeks, is expected to throw up a protecting shield against this menace from the skies.

Lithuania Capital To Be Moved To Vilna by May 1

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet of Lithuania has voted to transfer the Lithuanian capital from Kaunas to Vilna (Wilno), ancient Lithuanian capital before next May 1.

The city was the center of a post-World War dispute between Poland and Lithuania, finally falling to Polish occupation in 1920. It remained Polish until after the division of Poland last year, when the city and district were returned to Lithuania by Soviet Russia.

Dispatches from the Baltic capitals today said the three Parliaments of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, recently absorbed into the Soviet Union, have proclaimed themselves supreme Soviets and elected councils of peoples' commissars.

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, said the three Soviets already have accomplished "great work" in the liberation from "the capitalistic yoke."

British Community in Argentina Taxes Itself to Aid War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The British community here, one of the largest overseas outside the Empire, has adopted a system of voluntary taxation, through which it is hped to contribute $150,000 monthly to imperial war funds.

Taxes are graded according to salary and family obligations, rising to a 20 per cent maximum.

The British in Argentina are estimated to number 15,000 but the Anglo-Argentines, equally loyal, would bring the total to at least 50,000. The wealth of the community is derived from its long trading and investment association with this country. More than 1,000 volunteers have left for England since the outbreak of the war.

Argentines themselves have shown a strong preference for the British cause. This is not merely for business, Britain being the best customer, but because there is a sincere admiration of British character and democratic life. Nazi plots and propaganda have increased suspicion of German war aims.

National feeling has been aired in many ways. Argentine leaders of high caliber—former President de Alvear and Don Carlos A. Pueyrredon for example—have declared openly for the democratic cause. The latter heads an influential pro-Ally committee in Buenos Aires. Farmers have donated thousanads of head of cattle to Britain. Citizens have subscribed large sums in cash.

Official Argentina, while maintaining juridical neutrality, has clearly indicated the direction of its sympathies. The Government stated that its foreign policy and arms expansion are largely determined by European aggression. Army and Navy spokesmen have said the same thing.

One of the most generous gestures to the British was the agreement to admit British children for the duration of the war. Here again, the measures was drawn up, juridically, to preclude belligerent discrimination, but Argentine knows and intended that this humanitarian hospitality favors Great Britain.

Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, personally acknowledged a message from Señor Pueyrredon, in behalf of the local Pro-Ally Committee, which expressed the confidence in a British victory felt by Argentine sympathizers.

Swiss See Planes

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 28 (AP)—A flight of British bombers along the River Rhine, headed toward Italy, swung south early today indicating that Great Britain's Royal Air Force now is seeking a route to Italy which would not force them to cross neutral Swiss territory.

They were still too far north, however, according to the Swiss General Staff's communique this morning.

The communique reported the passage of planes both ways across Switzerland during the night and said the bombers this time only crossed the southwest corner.

Air-raid alarms sounded in Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel and Yverdon in French-speaking Switzerland.

V-Shaped German Waves Spread Fire in England

By the Associated Press

High-flying German bombers, crossing the channel in V-shaped waves, subjected the British Isles to a new type of "ordeal by fire" throughout the night and early today—dumping great quantities of incendiary bombs and drums of time-fused gasoline.

London dispatches said the widespread use of aerial flame weapons indicated a new Nazi tactic.

This morning's attack was signalized by bombers swarming over the coast of Kent, in the Dover region, and heading toward London.

Royal Air Force fighting planes quickly ascended to halt the invaders and engaged them in a 30-minute running battle from Middle Kent to the Thames estuary—about 30 miles. London reported the Nazi formations were split up and driven back with two of the German planes shot down.

Fire Brigades Busy

During the night raid fire brigades were busy all night fighting fires set by incendiary bombs in a southeast area—apparently in the Dover region.

Meanwhile in the Midlands 100 fire bombs were dropped in open country. Elsewhere, gasoline drums with mechanisms attached to ignite them were reported falling in large numbers.

Two trains were reported machine-gunned during the night raids, though no casualties were listed.

This second successive night "nuisance raid," as the British called it, again caught big crowds in West End places of entertainment.

Late dinners were abandoned hurriedly; guests in hotels and restaurants ran to shelter. But theaters continued their shows, their managements making stage announcements of the raid warning.

Attacks on Schedule

The punctuality of the raiding Nazis occasioned a good deal of comment: they arrived within two or three minutes of the time of the previous night's visitations.

In their latest forays against the British today, the Germans reported that a squadron of new Dorniers successfully resorted to low-flying strafing — sometimes only six feet from the ground—to to avoid British anti-aircraft fire.

Seven British planes were declared shot down and a barracks and hangars destroyed in one hedge-hopping attack on an airdrome near London.

Ships' Destruction

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The submarine and the mine far surpass the plane as a weapon of destruction on the sea, a recapitulation of the sinking of 825 ships during the European war shows.

Shipping records of many nations and agencies show that submarines accounted for the loss of 219 ships; mines for 179 and planes for 117.

Warships were credited with sinking 45 ships, a comparatively small number, due possibly to the lack of any real large naval battle.

Forty-four vessels were sunk by "explosion," mine or torpedo.

German and Italian ship masters scuttled 39 ships, including the liner Columbus, 32,581 tons, largest merchant marine loss of the war to date.

Thirty-nine ships are listed as "overdue—presumed lost with all hands." Scores of ships disappeared during the last World War in this fashion, many of them during short voyages between European ports.

The German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee sank nine vessels before British warships drove her into Montevideo harbor, causing her commander to scuttle ship.

No cause was listed for the loss of 95 ships including 28 British and French vessels lost in the evacuation of Dunkirk.

Other causes: Collisions—29; coastal batteries—5; unnamed Nazi raider—2; torpedo boats—2; disputed—1.

Sinking Claimed

By the Associated Press

The sinking of the second British merchant ship within a week by surface raiders operating in distant waters was announced today by the German High Command, which said the 6901-ton "armed" tanker British Commander, had gone down in the Indian Ocean.

[Radio reports received in New York Aug. 26 from the British Commander, said it had been stopped and shelled north of Madagascar off the east coast of Africa by an unidentified ship.]

The High Command announced Aug. 24 that a raider had sunk the 8706-ton steamer Turakina in the Tasman Sea, between Australia and New Zealand, some 7,000 miles away.

The High Command also reported the probable sinking of two British submarines in the English Channel by German naval artillery firing from the French coast.

Mackay Radio in New York has intercepted a short-wave broadcast from Ireland reporting that the Finnish freighter Elle had been torpedoed off Malinhead, the northernmost point on the Irish coast.

The message said the vessel was without lifeboats. The exact position of the vessel was not given.

The Elle is a vessel of 3,868 tons.

A torpedoed ship abandoned by its crew was reported to have been taken in tow off the Irish Coast today. It was identified as the Greek timber freighter Leonidas M. Valmas, 2,080 tons.

The Spearfish, British submarine which torpedoed the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer April 11, is "overdue and presumed lost," the British Admiralty announced.

The Spearfish was a 670-ton vessel normally carrying 40 men.

Egyptian Moves

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 28 (AP)—Renewed Italian military activity in North Africa and Fascist press recrimination against Egypt have raised speculation as to the probability of an attack in the direction of Egypt.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander in Africa, it was thought would be forced to launch a drive shortly because he could not go on indefinitely withstanding the attacks of British sea and air bombardments.

Marshal Graziani is reported concentrating on re-garrisoning Fort Capuzzo, western desert frontier post battered into virtual ruins by the British. Apparently he wants to make it a front line base for a campaign into Egypt.

British military men say, however, that the shelling of Bardia Bomba, militarized Libyan ports on the Mediterranean, and the seaplane base of Derna, with little or no Italian opposition, indicates that the Italian commander has left his rear virtually unprotected.

Meanwhile Alexandria, British naval base, and Port Said, at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal, were raided by enemy airplanes early today, but no damage was caused, a British Naval communique announced.

British air raids over a wide range from Northern Italy to Ethiopia were acknowledged today by the High Command, which also reported that Italian fliers had carried out a daylight attack on the British oil base at Haifa, Palestine.

Eire Verdict

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—An Eire coroner's jury returned a verdict that German aircraft dropped bombs that killed three girls Aug. 26 at Campile, on the southeastern coast of Ireland.

[German military sources declared they knew nothing about the statement of the Irish Government that three girls were killed by German air bombardment in Southern Ireland.]

Several witnesses testified that they saw German markings on the plane.

"Evidence clearly shows that these deaths were caused by German aircraft," Coronor Fintan O'Connor told the jury.

"I do not know how anybody could for an instant suggest the bombing of Campile was in any way accidental."

[German military sources said Ireland is out of the range of normal operations and there have been no reports of Nazi pilots flying an irregular route.]

Berlin Tour

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—A personal tour of virtually every major spot in central Berlin, including the Government offices, has failed to disclose a single bomb hole caused by British raids.

Important war industries in the outskirts of the city are in a restricted area which could not be visited, but it was impossible to find an informed resident of those sections who reported either fire or explosions in those vicinities.

Apparently more damage has been done by German antiaircraft projectiles than by British raiders, and such damage is trifling.

After the British raid Aug. 26, windows were reported broken by falling splinters. Some tile broken off by a chunk of shell fell near this correspondent, but the monetary damage was slight.

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Axis Puts Peace Pressure on Hungary; Probe Begun on Russo-Rumanian Clash

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Aug. 28—Summoning the Hungarian and Rumanian Foreign Ministers to Vienna to meet with the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy is an indication of new and determined action by the Axis powers to terminate the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute.

This time the peace pressure will doubtless be exercised on Hungary whose excessive demands and uncompromising attitude were primarily responsible for the breakdown of the Turnu-Severin negotiations.

The Germans are particularly angered with the Hungarians for their flat rejection of Adolf Hitler's favorite formula for an exchange of populations.

The Hungarians while claiming the western two thirds of Transylvania do not wish to transplant to Hungarian soil the Szekelg—the largest compact Hungarian minority in Rumania.

The Rumanians point out that leaving the Szekelg on Rumanian territory would be far from providing a final settlement, and would only leave a loophole for additional Hungarian claims later on.

Relations Deteriorating

Since the interruption of the Turnu-Severin negotiations the relations between Hungary and Rumania have continued to deteriorate. The Hungarian press attacks on Rumania increase in violence.

In Rumania public resistance to territorial concessions increases daily. Among the foremost opponents to cession of territory are the German Schwabian and Saxon communities in Transylvania.

They are even more violently anti-Hungarian than their Rumanian neighbors. Of course this in itself is no indication that Germany would therefore favor Rumania.

Examples of the Southern Tirol and Baltic Germans show how Herr Hitler is prepared to ride roughshod over the wishes of even his own loyal Germans when it serves his political strategy.

Seeks to Bar Complications

At the present time, Germany is interested in ending the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute to liquidate the political and economic disruption it causes in the Balkans, and the fundamental right or wrong of the case is secondary to finding a solution before further complications develop.

Rumors of incidents on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier—of a Hungarian bomber shot down by a Rumanian pursuit plane and also of other incidents on the Soviet-Rumanian frontier, whether true or not, are likely to heighten German anxiety to have the Balkans pacified.

Both Hungary and Rumania are now facing each other in arms along the disputed frontier. Both have spent huge sums upon armament, and there are elements in both camps who would rather fight than yield. Should this happen, Russia would certainly not hesitate to seize the opportunity to "rescue our bloodbrothers in Moldavia from the horrors of imperialist war," to paraphrase a formula used when the Russians marched into Poland last fall.

Change Due in Rumania

In Bucharest there is a definite trend toward a complete Cabinet reshuffle following the breakdown of the Turnu-Severin negotiations. According to one widely credited prediction the Orthodox Patriarch of Rumania, Nicodem Munteanu, is considered possible Prime Minister, and the Primate of Transylvania might also enter the Cabinet.

Both of these dignitaries were recently appointed to the Crown Council. Such a composition, it is hoped would give the Government a broader mass basis without having to include the powerful political leaders who are at loggerheads with King Carol.

The King had recourse to this device in 1938 when after the dismissal of Octavian Goga he called upon the late Patriarch Miron Cristea to form a government.

In the meantime, King Carol seeks to silence his critics by threatening to abdicate and take Prince Michael with him. This tactic is fairly effective in its immediate purpose, for few Rumanian political leaders at this critical juncture would risk a dynastic crisis which would endanger the Monarchy.

Appeasement Plan For Transylvania

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, Aug. 28

Rumania's program of appeasing Germanic minorities in Transylvania was underlined in an announcement that all Swabians, Saxons, and others of German descent would be given indefinite leave from Rumanian military service.

At the same time it was announced that recruiting offices would be set up in Transylvania for formation of a German "home guard" to be under control of its own officers.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 28 (AP)—A mixed Rumanian-Russian commission began investigation today of a frontier clash which is reported to have caused several hundred fatalities near Adancata in Bucovina.

Meanwhile, Government officials confirmed previously denied reports that a Russian plane, making a reconnaissance flight over Rumania yesterday afternoon, was shot down and fell onto the Dorohoi-Botosavi highway.

They said also that about the same time a Rumanian plane was fired on by a Russian pursuit plane, but escaped into the clouds.

In another aerial clash, two Soviet planes were reported shot down yesterday by six Rumanian fighters.

New Strain on Relations

These developments complicated relations between Rumania and its great neighbor to the east whose demands it sought to appease in June by ceding Bessarabia and northern Bucovina.

Russia was reported to have intensified the strain by closing the frontiers of the occupied territory to prevent any return of Rumanians except under strict control. Thousands had fled before the advance of Red armies of occupation.

Rumanians in occupied territory were said to have been ordered to turn in their Rumanian currency to provide railway fare for their refugee countrymen wishing to return.

The Financial Commissar of the Russian Moldavian Republic, with which Bessarabia and northern Bucovina were incorporated, was reported to have demanded that the Bucharest Government turn over to the U. S. S. R. all pensions due to Rumanian railway employees now in the occupied territory. This amounts to more than $80,000,000.

Transylvanian Proposal

The Rumanian Foreign Minister, Michael Manoilescu, and an aide, Valerie Pop, planning to leave today for an Axis conference at Vienna, were said to be preparing a new proposal to meet Hungary's demand for return of war-lost Transylvania.

This was said to include an offer to cede 10,425 square miles of Transylvania—about one fourth of Hungary's prewar province—back to Hungary if the Budapest Government agrees to complete exchange of populations.

An alternative was said to be cession of 5,405 square miles if Hungary insists on only a partial transfer of populations.

Loyalty Vow Authoritative

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—The proposal of the Roman Catholic Bishop's Conference to pledge loyalty to Adolf Hitler at the end of the war attracts widespread interest in view of the fact that the conference, annually held at Fulda, is regarded as the voice of Roman Catholicism in Germany.

The text of the statement of the conference's action, as contained in the report of DNB, official German news agency, became available today. It declares:

"Publication of the Pastoral Letter, customary in past years after conclusion of the conference, is to be postponed until after the final victory of German troops.

"At this time, special ceremonious acts of gratitude of the (Roman) Catholic Church, including the pledge to the Führer, are provided for."

The Roman Catholic Church in Germany, it added, is indebted to German troops for the victorious advance and defense of the German homeland. Without the successful warding off of enemy invasion by German armed forces, German Catholics could not have pursued so undisturbed and quietly their church work and ministerial offices.

Forty-five of Germany's 48 Bishops participated in the conference.

Among those missing because of illness, DNB said, were Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, who has been a severe critic of the Nazis; the Archbishop of Paderborn, and the Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Aachen.

The annual meeting of the German Catholic Bishops at Fulda has been watched with particular attention in the years since Adolf Hitler came to power, since pronouncements of the Bishops' conference are regarded as the voice of the Catholic Church in Germany and, as such, frequently have shed light on the status of strained Church-State relations in the Reich.

Because of its ancient abbey, which was functioning long before Fulda became a town in 1208, the meeting place of the bishops itself is a symbol of Roman Catholic strength. Fulda in the early Middle Ages was a European center of theological learning.

Ortiz to Confer With Castillo On Cabinet Changes

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 28 (AP)—Acting President Castillo planned to confer today with President Ortiz over resignations of all but one member of the Cabinet in a sequel to an army land purchase scandal. Señor Castillo asked the ministers to continue in their posts temporarily, but he was expected to designate a new cabinet.

The Minister of War, Gen. Carlos Marquez, did not join in the mass resignation late yesterday. He previously had asked Señor Castillo to permit him to retain his position and defend himself against charges of negligence in the land deal, but he has announced his intention of resigning after the Chamber of Deputies considers the charges this week end.

Gen Juan Bautista Milina was ordered released yesterday from a 60-day arrest order which came after he wrote a letter to the War Ministry concerning the land scandal.

President Ortiz resigned after a Senate investigation of the land deal. Although he was not named in the Committee's findings, some of his ministers were involved. When Congress, however, refused to accept his resignation Señor Ortiz decided to remain in the office which Señor Castillo has been actively administering.

Ciano Visits Hitler

SALZBURG, Germany, Aug. 28 (AP)—Führer Hitler received Foreign Minister Count Ciano of Italy at his Obersalzburg mountain chalet this afternoon.

Herr Hitler and Count Ciano discussed "current affairs," said DNB, official German news agency.

At a luncheon in the Führer's Berghof retreat German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Reich Press Chief Otto Dietrich and Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri were Herr Hitler's guests.

In the afternoon Count Ciano, Signor Alfieri, Herr von Ribbentrop and Hans Georg-Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassaor to Rome, left for Vienna by plane to discuss a southeastern European settlement with Balkan representatives.

First Empire Air Training Graduates Make Long Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first graduating class under the British Empire training scheme from No. 1 Air Observer School at Malton airport completed safely a thousand mile mass flight from here to North Bay, Ottawa, Montreal and back as a wind-up observation flight.

Forty trained observers, pilots and plane crews, bringing the total group to 65, made the flight in 15 Avro-Anson twin engine bombers, at the end of their three months' training course.

During their training period the observers, as part of their course, had charted trips of a hundred miles or so, but this was the longest flight charted. The commander of the flight explained that the trip was a severe test of the ability of these first Canadian youths to graduate under the scheme, and that all the observers had scored high marks. They will now be sent to various advanced training schools across the country, where they will take up gunnery and other courses that a competent observer must include in his training.

The veteran pilots who flew the Avro-Ansons for the twelve weeks of training included some United States citizens.

Sugar Most Valuable Queensland Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

Sugar is worth more to this State than any other product. Total production this season is estimated at 891,000 tons, worth £13,800,000, the highest return in the history of the industry. The previous season's record output was 776,810 tons, valued at £11,736,000.

On the outbreak of war arrangements were made for the sale to Empire countries of the whole of the 1939 surplus sugar crop, and a further agreement has been made for the 1940 crop.

Argentina Frees German Suspect

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 28 (AP)—Argentine police last night released Dr. Emil Wolff, detained here since his airplane flight from Panama, where a court fined him $2,000 and gave him a three-month suspended sentence for failing to register as a foreign agent.

German Ambassador Edmund von Therman gave Argentine Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo assurances that Dr. Wolff was a German chemist on a business trip.

Police said they were satisfied Dr. Wolff was a legitimate chemist taking over a post here and was forced to travel by way of Russia and the United States because of the British blockade.

Paris Opera Opens, Nazis in Audience

PARIS, Aug. 24 via Berlin (delayed) (AP) — With an audience which included many German Army men and their families, the Paris Opera tonight gave its first performance since the occupation—the 181st presentation of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

To meet the 11 o'clock curfew law, the opera opened at 6 p. m., and ended at 10:30.

Few of the women wore evening gowns and except for the many German Army uniforms and the black uniforms of a group of Spanish Falange members, most of the men wore business suits.

The famous old Opera House was sold out for the performance, but there was no attempt to recreate the old atmosphere of gayety.

The applause was mild.

Former 'Babs' Hutton Registers as Alien

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP)—Preparing to register as an alien in her native land, Countess Barbara von Haugwitz-Reventlow said: "The day on which I become an American citizen again will be the happiest day of my life."

The Countess, who renounced her American citizenship in 1935 to wed a Danish Count whom she has since divorced, said in a newspaper interview she would "comply with the letter and spirit" of the law requiring her to register. She was born Barbara Hutton, 10-cent store heiress.

"I love America. I am grateful to have the privilege of living in America, the last citadel of true freedom," she said.

"I have taken steps toward the restoration of my citizenship, and as soon as I have regained it I will treasure it as my most precious possession."

From Cane Field to Petrol Tank

New Future for Sugar Cane Debated by Australian Government

These cane cutters on a North Queensland sugar plantation may soon be cutting cane for conversion into power alcohol, if a plan of the Cane Growers' Council of Queensland is adopted by the Government. It is proposed that 56,000,000 gallons of power alcohol a year be produced from sugar cane as a war and employment measure. Present production is a little more than 1,000,000 gallons.

Australia Considers Power Alcohol Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—A plan to produce 56,000,000 gallons of power alcohol a year from sugar cane is under consideration by the Australian Government. The plan, which has been drawn up by the Cane Growers' Council of this State, follows closely upon the introduction of petrol rationing in the Dominion.

The 56,000,000 gallons, blended in the proportion of five gallons of petrol to one of power alcohol, would give 336,000,000 gallons of super grade motor fuel a year, and involve an estimated increase in sugar production ranging from 850,000 to 1,200,000 tons.

Experts who have investigated the problem of production of liquid fuel from farm products acknowledge that sugar cane offers great possibilities.

At present, power alcohol production from Queensland sugar cane totals only a little more than 1,000,000 gallons a year, but plans are already in operation to increase this output to 2,00,000 gallons by the end of 1941.

Distilleries Needed

At present there is only one power alcohol distillery in Queensland, at Sarina, North Queensland, and the proposal to increase production to 56,000,000 gallons would probably mean that 12 more large distilleries would have to be established near existing sugar mills in Queensland.

To place such a project on a national basis and cover costs of production and give a fair margin of profit to producers, it would be necessary for the Australian Federal Government to introduce legislation to make it compulsory for oil companies in Australia to purchase a proportion of power alcohol to all imported petrol sold.

For some years the Queensland State Government has encouraged the production of power alcohol from molasses and its utilization as blended motor fuel, while the Federal Government also has granted relief from excise in its endeavor to assist. The Minister for Supply and Development, Sir Frederick Stewart, has announced that the Federal Government is exploring every avenue for the production of liquid fuel in this country.

Required Percentage

Under Queensland State legislation it is compulsory for oil companies operating in this State to purchase two and a half gallons of power alcohol to every 100 gallons sold within Queensland.

While it is generally agreed that Australia's efforts to conserve overseas exchange by petrol rationing emphasizes the need for the production of a national liquid fuel, it is also realized that war conditions, apart from any opposition from the big oil importing interests, present difficulties for the launching of any large-scale project, such as the power alcohol plan now under Federal consideration.

The shortage of labor, occasioned by enlistments in the fighting services, alone makes expansion of any industry, such as this, difficult.

Employment After War

Against this, however, it is pointed out that one of the greatest post-war problems will doubtless be that of providing suitable employment for Australia's man power. Any industry which would bring about internal development and employment would also save millions in taxation for the relief of unemployment.

A conference of the Australian Workers' Union, the most powerful workers' organization in the country, recently voted that it is the duty of the Australian governments to establish new industries, such as power alcohol and cotton on a large scale, so that Australian soldiers may be absorbed into profitable occupation when they return from service overseas.

It is estimated that the plan formulated by the Queensland Cane Growers would involve a Government outlay of about £2,500,000. At present average prices, the production of only an extra 400,000 tons of sugar for power alcohol would be worth £5,500,000 to the industry.

First Gasoline From Shale Eases Shortage in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Aug. 28—The official opening yesterday of Australia's first commercially worked plant for producing gasoline from shale came at a critical time in the Dominion's oil situation. When Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister of Supply, turned the first faucet to start the flow of gasoline, he set in motion a supply that begins with some 30,000 gallons a day with prospects of eventually increasing the amount three-fold.

The additional supply will ease the stringency slightly, but for some little time cannot be expected radically to affect the shortage.

War needs some time ago pointed to the desirability of some form of rationing gasoline—or petrol as Australians call it—as a war emergency. The Federal Government hesitated and the delay in imposing this limitation has raised some difficult problems.

Unlike Britain and New Zealand, which instituted petrol rationing early, Australia, a land of great distances, depends vitally on petrol-driven vehicles and an immense automotive industry has been built up on public and private needs. It was principally fear of disrupting and possibly ruining that industry which prompted the Federal Government to postpone petrol rationing as long as possible.

For the first year of war, the Government has relied on voluntary economy and the natural decline in use of motor transport for economic and other reasons. These factors resulted in a decline in petrol consumption of about 20 per cent. But that was not enough.

Under pressure of the British Government, it is said, the Federal Government is to put into operation shortly a rationing scheme estimated to increase the saving of petrol to 50 per cent on prewar figures.

Automotive trade experts are alarmed at this figure and predict dire results for the petrol and motor trades.

These experts say that the effects of rationing will shake the Australian economic structure, the more so since the public has been buoyed up by official assurances that rationing would not severely affect motorists.

The chief burden of rationing properly falls on the private motorist, who is to be allowed a ration to travel only 40 miles a week for pleasure. This mileage is only half or two thirds of what was expected.

The announced scale aroused an immediate nation-wide storm of protests. But the Government modified it in only one particular—the granting of the right to save up ration coupons from one month to another for a maximum period of six months.

The two main purposes of the rationing scheme are to conserve stocks of petrol for defense and to save foreign exchange. Both are considered essential war measures.

An important aspect is that Britain, not Australia, owns the tankers which transport the bulk of Australia's petrol supplies, and a curtailment of Australian consumption will release tankers for other wartime activities.

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Gist of McNary Acceptance Speech

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 27 (AP)—The text in part of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon accepting the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination follows:

I accept the nomination for Vice-President so generously bestowed upon me by the Republican National Convention last June. I indorse the platform and renew my loyalty to the candidate for President, the able, magnetic and forceful Wendell L. Willkie.

This is no ordinary campaign. The impact of the wars raging beyond both our oceans, together with our urgent concern for the peace of this hemisphere, surround the political decision we are about to make with a heightened gravity. Domestic issues, linked as they are with preparedness and foreign relations, take on enlarged significance in our present mood.

For more than seven years, we have lingered in a backwater, denying our destiny; neglecting our defenses, both spiritual and material. The great energies of America have been hindered—where not actually stifled. Some have lost faith in the future; faith in work, the source of well-being. No party is solely responsible. We of the minority have, perhaps, failed in vigilance. But the overwhelming responsibility rests upon the party in power. They have the mandate.

This campaign is more than a mere contest between rival political parties. This campaign is a conflict between philosophies—philosophies of government and of action. We must choose in November whether America shall advance again along the path of her historic mission; or retreat still further into the fields of futility.

Gives New Deal Due Credit

I should be guilty of a narrow partisanship unsuited to the Great West were I, however, to condemn the New Deal in its entirety. Candor requires me to credit this Administration with certain social gains, which have made the lot of the average man more secure—if not more fruitful and satisfying. I, for one, do not choose to relinquish these advances, where they are genuine; nor to detract from the humanitarian impulses actuating the President. In this campaign, I shall not seek to indict the New Deal's motives. I shall, with all the force at my command, attack the New Deal's capacity to govern and the political and economic heresies which have deflected us from our courses.

Every administration since Washington has made progress toward fulfilling the American dream. The New Deal is exceptional in that it, alone, has sought to substitute new states of mind for old, to inculcate reliance on the Government in place of self-reliance and to supplant hope with fear of what lies ahead.

We may forgive the New Deal's incompetence in dealing with economic forces; its inability—or unwillingness—to further the employment of idle capital and idle hands. We might overlook the confusion in theory and practice that have curbed initiative, stalled the engines of production and multiplied debt. We are still a rich country. What we cannot forgive is that the New Deal, finding itself unable to restore national vitality, fashioned its plan upon the thesis that America is finished, that our economy is inevitably contracting; that opportunity has been extinguished and that, hereafter, we must look increasingly to the Government for jobs, for security and for the oversight of our private lives.

A Concept of Statism

That concept, old as human pessimism, germinates now from a Europe which has been transformed—by poverty, political immaturity and war—into a dismal despotism. That concept is statism; the doctrine of the ascendancy of the state over the individual. I deny its validity in terms of a youthful, vital America. I charge, moreover, that the diffusion of that concept has impaired the national spirit; and, if persisted in, might well rob us in time of the will to be free.

What we need, in times like these, is more democracy—not less. In an earlier period of doubt and dismay, Walt Whitman, the good, gray poet of a dynamic America, thus admonished his country;

"Sail, sail thy best, ship of democracy,
"Of value is thy freight, 'tis not the present only,
"The past is also stored in thee."

The Philadelphia Convention, meeting in the birthplace of our liberties, handed us our sailing orders; bidding us look to our vigorous past, reconstruct America and set her anew on her course. I accept those orders in full confidence that we shall triumphantly make port in November.

What are some of the specifications for the reconstruction of America? Among the first is the preservation and fuller employment of the natural resources of soil, forest and water power. Prudence dictates that we, at least, conserve those legacies for this and future generations.

The Farm Problem

The prosperity of agriculture should be the first charge on the attention of any administration. Not for sentimental reasons, although society owes a real debt to those who, year in, year out, supply it with its first essentials, food and raw materials. No, the reason for our preoccupation with the farm problem is social and economic betterment.

The New Deal has administered the farm problem for more than seven years. What is the present state of the American farmer, who, with his dependents, makes up a quarter of our population? In the year 1939, his share of the national income was the lowest since statistics have been kept. Moreover, his income during the seven New Deal, or lean, years has averaged only $7,000,000,000; whereas, during the preceding seven years under Republican administrations, it averaged nine billions.

I shall discuss the farm situation in detail later in the campaign. It is a subject near my heart. For 20 years, I have sought means and measures to better the lot of the agrarian producer. For the moment, let me say that the Republican platform recommends a hopeful and affirmative farm program.

After seven years we need a realistic reappraisal of the whole problem and, whichever party assumes the responsibility next January, we should demand and have the formulation of a long-range policy looking to the restoration of our agriculture empire. The farmers do not wish to rely perpetually on subsidies which stop short of economic justice. They wish to re-enter the economy as independent producers. They are entitled to the fulfillment of that wish.

Power and Defense

Power is the prime requisite of modern industrial existence. A measure of America's industrial magnitude may be found in the fact that one half the installed horse power in the world is developed within our borders.

Maximum benefits for domestic consumers, farmers, and small users of power should be the yardstick by which we measure the usefulness and serviceability of every Federal development. Moreover, rates should be maintained at the lowest level consistent with sound amortization. Where irreconcilable conflicts arise between public and private interests in the development and distribution of power, private holdings should not be confiscated, and we now have a working precedent for such fair treatment in the recent acquisition by purchase of private companies by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The resources we have been considering bear pertinently on a subject uppermost in our minds as we look across the Atlantic. I refer to preparedness for defense. The last war disclosed deficits in power and farm forest products. A shortage of power in certain eastern industrial districts deprived domestic consumers of service. Food deficiencies caused meatless, wheatless days and the plowing up of the short grass prairies in what is now the dust bowl.

In common with what I believe to be the overwhelming majority of my countrymen, I oppose involvement in foreign military adventures. America, as always, prefers peace. But America does not prefer the peace of appeasement; nor the surrender of our national dignity, our independence of action, our political freedom or the civilized values that we cherish.

The existence of aggressive despots in Europe is not new to our experience. We administered a lesson to George III. Napoleon inconvenienced our commerce. Monroe and John Quincy Adams effectually warned the Holy Alliance to keep its arbitrary hands off this Hemisphere. We helped bring Maximilian's imperial adventure in Mexico to an inglorious end.

Nor have we failed to exercise our guardianship over countries within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine. Unless I mistake our temper, we are no less firm and positive today. We are not a docile people and we propose to work out our destiny on our terms. In the present world situation, we still have a choice. We shall be strong, in which case we shall deter our enemies at home and abroad; or, we may remain weak and thus invite their aggression. For my part, I prefer the part of strength. That has been the American choice.

Hands Across the Border

International

Fiorello H. La Guardia
Mayor of New York and Chairman U. S. Section of Joint Defense Board.

Percy Walker Nelles
Rear Admiral Canadian Royal Navy who extended greeting to Americans.

U. S.-Canadian Defense Board Tour North Atlantic Bases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 28—Canada's Eastern coast—key to the defenses with which co-operative arrangements are now being made with the United States—has already been placed under the necessary control for the fullest co-operation.

At the same time, it has become known that Canadian plans are already under way for extensive strengthening of the Dominion's Atlantic defenses.

These two developments were brought into sharp focus today as five members of the United States-Canada Joint Permanent Defense Board prepared for an aerial inspection tour of the Canadian Seaboard Defenses and those of Newfoundland.

The unification of the Dominion's Eastern defenses, and those of Newfoundland as well, was encompassed in the recent action forming the so-called Eastern Command. It is under the direction of Maj. Gen. W. H. P. Elkins, former Master General of Ordinance.

Board Heads in New York

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, head of the United States section of the Board, and Gen. Stanley P. Embick left today by air for New York and won't therefore take part in inspection.

Capt. Harry W. Hill, U. S. N., Col. Joseph T. McNarney for Army and Air, and Commander Forrest P. Sherman for Navy and Air are American representatives on the eastern trip, while the Canadian officers are Air-Commodore A. A. L. Cuffe and Capt. L. W. Murray of the Canadian Navy. Coastal, land, sea and air defenses will be visited giving a background for discussion of the Board when its meetings are resumed Sept. 9 at Washington. Air Minister C. G. Power in his capacity as Associate Minister for National Defense recently completed a similar tour to that now being undertaken by Board members and findings from both trips are expected to form a basis of plans for co-operative defense measures.

At least a week it is believed will be taken for an extensive Maritime Province and Newfoundland trip. The Island of Newfoundland which holds an important strategic position, already has Canadian military guards, sea plane bases and a large airport.

A short statement issued by Mayor La Guardia at adjournment of Boards meeting yesterday announced simply that the inspection tour would cover existing Canadian defense facilities on the east coast in connection with the preparation of plans for joint defense by the two countries. Whether consideration will be given to the selection of possible sites for United States bases in the North Atlantic, and whether joint occupation of some strategic points may result, remain matters of conjecture.

Sittings Closely Guarded

Sittings resumed yesterday continued throughout the day until recess was taken in the afternoon.

Huge maps of Canadian defenses, cases of documents and records were carried by men of the Army, Navy and Air Force out of the temporary quarters occupied by the Board in the Parliament Building, and taken back to the privacy of defense headquarters.

Formation of the Board followed a meeting arranged by President Roosevelt between himself and Prime Minister Mackenzie King at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 17 and 18.

Proceedings of the Board were carried on behind closed doors with guards outside to keep intruders from even approaching the fourth floor quarters of the Board.

None other than members of the Board were permitted into the long oak-panelled liberal reading room in which the Board sat.

Mayor La Guardia acted as chief spokesman for the Board and, while he talked readily of the main objectives and general proposals of the two countries he would not discuss any details.

Canadian Bomber Passes First Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The first Canadian-built Hampden bomber was taken off the ground at St. Hubert near here by J. H. "Red" Lymburner, one of Canada's crack pilots, who gave it a series of flying tests. This veteran of Antarctic flights said he was satisfied with the plane. This Handley-Page Hampden is the first plane turned out at St. Hubert for the Royal Air Force. It will be followed rapidly by a succession of sister ships.

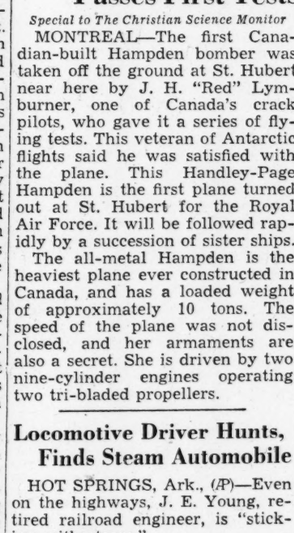
The all-metal Hampden is the heaviest plane ever constructed in Canada, and has a loaded weight of approximately 10 tons. The speed of the plane was not disclosed, and her armaments are also a secret. She is driven by two nine-cylinder engines operating two tri-bladed propellers.

Locomotive Driver Hunts, Finds Steam Automobile

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., (AP)—Even on the highways, J. E. Young, retired railroad engineer, is "sticking with steam."

Wanting to travel after all his years in a locomotive cab, he decided he knew more about steam than gasoline. So he looked all over the country before finding a 19-year-old steamer automobile. For Young, it "ticks like a watch."

Consultant



Wide World

Benedict Crowell

Assistant Secretary of War and director of munitions during the World War, who was named by President Roosevelt today as special consultant to the War Department on national defense.

British Seek Trade Pact With Russia

Continued from Page 1

in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

There is good reason to believe that Greece's strong stand against Italy's demands for abandonment of the British guarantee was made possible by concerted support from Moscow, Istanbul, and London.

In face of this solid stand, the Italian press campaign has distinctly abated in the last day or two and the Foreign Office has not failed to point out the significance of this in the three Capitals mentioned.

The conviction here is that Italy's pause in the face of firm Greek resistance, as well as Axis anxiety to settle the Hungaro-Rumanian dispute peacefully, show clearly that neither Germany nor Italy want to risk war in the Balkans at the moment.

Rumania and Russia

Rumanian resistance to Hungary's claims is believed here to be explained by the fact that this desire for Balkan peace is now understood in Bucharest. Nevertheless it is generally conceded that King Carol could only continue to withstand intensified joint Axis pressure if he were assured that the Soviets would not take advantage of any conflict which might arise with Hungary to put forward still more claims along the Bessarabian border.

In fact it is becoming more and more apparent here that Britain must either establish a certain measure of co-operation or at least parallel action with the Soviets in the Near East or else abandon hope of maintaining or improving the position there.

For just as Soviet influence is the only possible counterweight to the axis in Eastern Europe, so Turkey is essential to any successful resistance to the Axis drive in the Southern Balkans and the Near East. And Turkey's foreign policy, it is now clear, is being patterned more and more closely after that of Moscow.

Avoid Two-Front War

The feeling here is that answer to the uncomfortable Anglo-Soviet puzzle is to be found if at all in the Far East.

Like the Germans, the Soviets are consistently determined to avoid having a fight on two fronts.

Even if Russia were assured of no complications in the Orient, it is not certain that it would intervene against Germany in the Balkans.

But it is certain that unless Russia is so protected in the Pacific, it will not intervene against the axis in Europe.

Thus the whole matter is becoming linked with the Anglo-Japanese issue, and therefore with relations between America and Britain.

The importance of American co-operation with Britain in keeping Japan in check in Asia thus becomes doubly apparent.

Netherlands News Service Formed

MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (CP)—Formation of a new service to take over the functions of the Netherlands Press Agency was announced Aug. 26 by G. P. Luden, Consul General here of the Netherlands. The agency's offices are in London.

Mr. Luden said he had received letters from London announcing formation of the agency, which will bear the same name as the former agency and will have the "moral support" of the Netherlands Government in Britain.

The announcement said the agency will supply the Netherlands Indies and the British and foreign press with news and information concerning the Netherlands and its overseas territories.

It was explained that due to the German occupation the agency has been unable to carry on its functions in Holland as an independent national news service.

Defense Board Looks Back On 3 Months of Progress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Helping the Army and Navy to place defense equipment orders at the rate of hundreds of millions a month, the Defense Commission rounds out its first three months of work today with a progress report that reads—in the words of Commissioner William S. Knudsen:

"We placed contracts for 50 per cent of the Army Appropriations Bill and 75 per cent of the Navy appropriations in the last six weeks, so we know we are getting something done."

Although final deliveries on those contracts may be weeks, months, and even years away, that is only the beginning of the story. There is still more spending ahead in a pending Congressional appropriation exceeding $5,000,000,000.

On May 28, the Commission consisted of nothing but the names of six men and one woman appointed by the President. Today, it has a pay roll of 500 employees.

Among the 500 can be found 100 dollar-a-year men, nearly every one a key figure of industry, labor, or finance—probably the most impressive staff of big business brains recruited by the Government since the World War.

At the outset, the Commission defined its task as that of translating defense blueprints into action, of answering these questions: "What do we need? Where is it? How do we get it?"

2 Billions in Contracts

Action to date is best illustrated by its "clearing" of more than $2,000,000,00 in defense contracts since the 1940-41 funds became available July 1, lending Army and Navy buyers some of the Nation's shrewdest business judgment. Many of the contracts "cleared" have yet to be formally awarded and signed.

Under the clearing system, all Army and Navy contracts of $500,000 or over are submitted to the Defense Commission before being awarded. The Commission attempts in advance to avoid improper distribution of orders, labor shortages, transportation delays and other "bottlenecks" that might hamper execution of the contracts.

Excluding contracts of less than $500,000, the Commission had cleared $1,470,000,000 of the Navy's $1,800,000,000 and $605,000,000 of the Army's $2,300,000,000 by Aug. 17. Since Aug. 17, it has cleared $59,000,000 more for both services (an Army-Navy breakdown is not yet available).

Asked what action lay ahead, a Commission spokesman said recently: "More of the same." That is, more study of defense needs, more effort to supply them.

Looking back, the Commission or its various members and employees have:

Worked out, subject to enabling legislation by Congress, a new plan to repay industry on a five-year basis for plant expansions needed to increase production, with the idea of accelerating expansion and encouraging private capital to participate.

Made plans to increase the Tennessee Valley Authority's power production for defense industries, beginning with a $25,000,000 expenditure.

Training Program Begun

Launched a program of voluntary training and re-training to provide skilled workers for defense industries, enrolled nearly 40,000, made plans to take over 100,000 more, and started a training-in-industry system.

Established a labor advisory committee from the A. F. of L., C. I. O., and Railway Brotherhoods and taken other steps to allay labor disputes in defense industries.

Placed a contract with the Packard Motor Company for the manufacture of plane engines, aided in negotiations for two powder plants and a tank arsenal and investigated the ability of other manufacturers to turn out new products.

Begun drafting plans to store large stocks of 100 octane gasoline, vital for combat planes, and to stimulate the production of synthetic rubber, manganese and toluol, the latter being a component of TNT.

Requested the War and Navy departments to set up a preference system to indicate the order in which defense contracts should be executed.

Reached an agreement with paper pulp producers to avoid price inflation and held conferences with other industries on price problems.

And, with the aid of a corps of experts on strategic and critical materials, made numberless investigations of the sources and supplies of vital defense requirements.

Alien Registration Provides Largest Job of Kind in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Aliens throughout the United States were filing into Federal offices from coast to coast today for registration and fingerprinting, giving officials the biggest job of its kind they ever tackled. They estimated that the names of about 4,000,000 men, women and children would be inscribed on the rolls and their fingerprints placed on file when the registration was ended. These would include all nationalities.

The first day's registration figures in New York were incomplete when this was written. Approximately 3,500 had registered in Brooklyn, and in Manhattan and the Bronx partial registrations were placed at 1,984 yesterday afternoon. The 1930 census reported 1,128,217 aliens in the five boroughs here, but this number was believed to have decreased about 40 per cent since then.

Officials were kept busy all day explaining what registration meant. They stressed that the laws protected aliens against persecution and that registration does not in any way affect the status of the individual. They repeated the advice of Earl G. Harrison, National Director of Registration, that all persons in doubt of their citizenship status should register and that no one so doing could possibly jeopardize his ultimate standing by having registered.

Among those who registered here yesterday was Genevieve Tabouis, formerly foreign editor of L'Oeuvre of Paris.

Privacy Assured Aliens

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—An official said the Post Office Department was co-operating with the Alien Registration Division in an effort to shield non-citizens from publicity as they register.

One regulation protecting registrants, said Jesse M. Donaldson, acting First Assistant Postmaster General, is that against making news pictures in post offices, where all registrations are taken.

Other protective provisions include one that registration may take place in private offices and another that an alien may register at a post office in a city other than his place of residence if he chooses.

Nazis Prohibit Driving In Netherlands at Night

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28 (AP) via Berlin)—The German commander in The Netherlands forbade the use of automobiles between 10 p. m. and 4 a. m. except by German armed forces, police and other Nazi officials and Dutch police, firemen, ambulances and doctors. Netherlanders also were told to keep off their beaches between nightfall and dawn.

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The Christian Science Monitor
August 28, 1940

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

We Drop In for a Friendly Visit With Mrs. Charles L. McNary

In Her Oregon Home We Find Her Enjoying the Beauty Of Her Rose Garden With Her Small Daughter

By Jeunesse Butler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Medford, Oregon

I shall always feel that my real introduction to Mrs. Charles L. McNary occurred several weeks before I ever saw her. I was visiting a friend of mine in Portland, Oregon, and was sitting chatting with her in her living room as she busily crocheted a small square.

Presently my friend placed the square on a nearby table, then took it up again and looked at it in a rather puzzled sort of way. After which she opened a drawer in the table, took out a finished square, inspected it carefully, and looked again at the one on which she was working. Her expression was somewhat rueful. "I don't believe I'm getting this quite right," she said. Then she brightened and added, much more cheerfully, "But it will be all right. This is Mrs. McNary's pattern, and she said that when she came to Portland again she would show me how to do it. She'll be dropping in, one of these days."

That little incident portrays perfectly Mrs. Charles L. McNary, wife of the Republican nominee for Vice-President of the United States. It reveals the warmth and natural friendliness of her nature. She will stop in the midst of a busy day of shopping, of social engagements, or even possibly of more important appointments to call upon a friend and show her just how to complete a crochet stitch. It typifies also Mrs. McNary's love of the "homey" things, as well as her thoughtfulness and kindly concern for others.

A Month Later

As I sat in my friend's living room that day I little foresaw that, a month later, I would be traveling the length of the State to call upon Mrs. McNary in Salem, Oregon, to obtain an interview for The Christian Science Monitor.

When I arrived in Salem, home of the McNary family since 1849, to procure the interview, I telephoned to the McNary household at once—to ask when it would be most convenient for me to call. It was nearly dinner time. Mrs. McNary had an engagement immediately after dinner, and so could not see me that night. But she would grant the interview if I would call at ten-thirty the following morning. I assured the owner of the pleasant voice at the other end of the telephone—seven miles away at the McNary "farm"—that I would be at the farm at 10:30 the next day. Farm? Yes. That is what they call it in Salem. Not "estate," not the "country place," not even "the McNary home." It's the "farm"; and occasionally I heard it referred to as "the ranch."

"Salem," it seems, means peace. How very appropriate is such a name for the home of Senator and Mrs. Charles L. McNary—situated, as it is, on a gently rolling knoll, surrounded by the 300 acres now comprising the estate. The place is reached by driving out from the city, over the bridge that spans the beautiful Willamette and along a country lane, until you spy the yellow-painted mailbox bearing the name, "McNary."

The home of Charles and Cornelia McNary—and also of Charlotte, their little daughter; Jake, her brown dog; Nancy, her gray kitten, and Dandy, her Shetland pony—is a low, modest, white-shingled bungalow with green shutters and a patio. Mrs. McNary seems very happy over having the patio. She loves the out-of-doors; and many of their meals are served in this flower-bordered dining place.

Their Home Is Charming

You approach the bungalow—which they have named Fir Cone—through many trees. They are mostly firs, of course, but there are numbers of maples also. Even at first glance, the cosy, low-built house seems hospitable and friendly. On every side of it were growing banks of bright flowers, the day I called. One could happily have spent all her days in that peaceful green spot. And that is just what Cornelia McNary would love to do, if it were possible, and if she would neglect no duty in doing so—she told me later.

Out on the green lawn were an old-fashioned hammock and some gay-colored tables and chairs. And from among them a woman in a simple blue print dress came toward me, her brown hair plainly dressed, her hazel eyes merry, and her smile very "real." Behind her scampered (that's the right word) a little girl in pigtails. And behind the little girl in pigtails scampered a gray kitten. Jake just looked on. So did Dandy.

We remained out-of-doors for the interview. You would have, too—in that lovely spot.

My hostess noted my interested glance around the grounds and spoke with a slight air of apology. "We haven't done any landscaping at all. We think it is nice just as it is. The Senator prefers it this way."

An Oregon Enthusiast

After this we got down to serious talk. And I learned that Cornelia McNary—formerly Miss Cornelia W. Morton—came to Oregon in the summer of 1924 as a bride. The McNarys were married in 1923, in Washington, where Mrs. McNary was the Senator's secretary. He was a widower. She had come to Washington from Chicago, Illinois. As the wife of Senator McNary she is, naturally, very active socially when in Washington, her time being filled with the customary routine of calls, dinner engagements, and the usual entertaining required of an official hostess. The McNarys usually reside in an apartment located near Charlotte's school.

"In Washington the Senator is always very busy," she said. "Always rushed. So we wanted a small home out here in Oregon in which to rest during the summer." As she spoke her eyes sought her flower garden, and Jake came to nestle against her feet.

"I love Oregon. I love the outdoors. I love flowers," she continued. "Perhaps I am most interested in roses. I am fond of riding and of tennis. We have a tennis court here on the grounds."

Mrs. McNary is a member, in fact is on the council, of the National Farm and Garden Association. She organized the Oregon branch of the Association five years ago, the first meeting of the branch being held at Fir Cone. Her reason for being more interested in roses than in other flowers, she declares, is because roses can be made to grow so beautifully in Oregon, where cool nights and plenty of moisture are wonderful helps.

Flowers Are Her Hobby

"Why, my roses always bloom right up to Thanksgiving," she exclaimed. "There are thousands of buds on them right now, and it's past the middle of August. A delivery truck from a florist arrived just as I was leaving, an hour later, and the driver and Mrs. McNary had a long chat together over the relative values of certain kinds of marigolds. They seemed to be enjoying their talk hugely.

Flowers are not all that grow at Fir Cone—where, by the way, Senator McNary was born. There are 300 acres in cherries, walnuts and filberts. And all these growing things—the trees and flowers—are so much a part of Mrs. McNary's daily life, she seems to derive such genuine pleasure and satisfaction from them, that it would be impossible to write of her and leave them out.

Not all of her life has been spent so quietly, however. She lived for a time in Boston, as well as in Washington, D. C. While in Boston she was field organizer of the League of Women Voters for the State of Massachusetts. It is not easy to get Mrs. McNary to discuss the things she has done, however. It is what she loves of which she speaks readily—her husband, her daughter Charlotte, her home, her adopted State, Oregon. The wife of the Vice-Presidential nominee is known as a very good housekeeper; and undoubtedly her small daughter will be too, some day. Small Charlotte would only permit me to "peek" into her playhouse. It wasn't "tidied up," she said.

The McNary home is as modest and peaceful inside as it is without. The walls are a cool light green. The simple furniture is painted green; and the davenport before the huge fireplace is covered in green. A few prints are on the walls. The most pretentious touch in the entire house is a baby-grand piano in one corner. Gay chintzes are at the windows. The fireplace is fashioned of stones taken from the nearby Willamette River. The books on the fireplace mantel were revealing. "The Well-Considered Garden" stood between Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln" and several volumes of Mark Sullivan's "Our Times."

The name "Chemeketa" has deep significance around Salem, Oregon. It is said to be Indian for the English word, Salem; and it means "peace." As Mrs. McNary told me "good-by" we stood for a moment with clasped hands, saying nothing at all. Then, "Chemeketa," she said soberly, with deep feeling; and we seemed to be sharing a hope. "Chemeketa," I answered. And she replied, "Yes. America must lead the world in peace."

I walked slowly to the car, waved farewell to Cornelia McNary, to Charlotte, to Jake, to Nancy and to Dandy. Yes, and to the roses and the trees.

I drove slowly away from the McNary farm toward the country lane with the name "McNary" on the yellow-painted mailbox. A fir cone was in the roadway. "May the world have Chemeketa soon," I prayed—but not aloud. I believe Cornelia McNary was praying too.

Wide World

It was here in Mrs. Charles L. McNary's garden, at her home in Salem, Ore., that the interview for The Christian Science Monitor took place. It was a quiet, friendly talk, enlivened by the comings and goings of Charlotte (right), Mrs. McNary's small daughter. It is here in this peaceful Oregon retreat that the McNarys find refuge each summer from the bustle of Washington.

Rag Rugs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old torn strips of forgotten dreams,
And new dreams I am using—
I have been braiding my strands of thought,
Gay colored strands for musing.

An even plait, and a sturdy stitch,
And the woven fabric grows.
I have been braiding my colored moods,
And stitching my dreams in rows.

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Fresno, California

Two Dainties For Dessert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sour cream is what makes these spice cookies taste like Grandma's. They are good to hold in one hand when you've got a fresh peach in the other; or for dinner dessert accompanying a peach fruit cup.

Old-Fashioned Drop Cookies

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
½ cup sour cream
2 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons nutmeg

Cream shortening, add sugar and beat until fluffy. Beat in eggs, one at a time, add sour cream. Add sifted dry ingredients. Drop small spoonfuls on greased sheet about 2 inches apart. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 20 minutes, 3 or 4 dozen cookies.

Hand-turned peach ice cream is positively the last word for a summer dessert. But if you haven't a hand freezer or the ambition to turn one, try:

Frozen Custard With Peaches

1 teaspoon gelatin
1 tablespoon cold water
1½ cups scalded milk
2 eggs
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
½ teaspoon almond extract
½ cup cream, whipped
4 peaches, sliced and sugared
Juice of ½ lemon

Soften gelatin in cold water; add to hot milk. Beat eggs, sugar and salt together. Gradually pour hot milk over egg mixture. Return to double boiler and cook slowly until slightly thickened, about 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Chill, fold in cream. Mix sugared peaches and lemon juice, put in bottom of refrigerator tray. Pour custard over. Freeze quickly. 4 servings.

Wife of Egypt's Minister to U. S. Has Charm, Wit, Keenness

Today, in Egypt, She Says Women Have Political Power

By Nancy Archibald
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'm going to Egypt," need not, in Washington, D. C., signify a trip to the south Mediterranean. It may mean, merely, an invitation to dine at the hospitable Egyptian Legation on Sheridan Circle.

From your first glance at the crescent insignia on the vine-enclosed windows of the Legation, you feel transported into Egypt. And this impression is confirmed as you are escorted up the winding stairway to the gilt-furnished reception room brightened with flowers and with the impressive three-quarter-length portrait of the young ruler of the Nile, Farouk I.

Here your hostess is waiting to receive you at the side of her amiable blue-eyed husband. She is slender and young, Mme. Hassan, with a heart-shaped face and with raven-wing hair that she wears in a chignon. Furthermore, she is partial to the antique silver jewelry of her native land. Her exciting charm, and her wit, combined with the winsomeness of her shy smile, seem to epitomize Egypt today—Egypt with its conscious modernism flavored by wisdom as old as the pyramids.

As for her husband, Minister Mahmoud Hassan Bey, "distinguished" is the word to describe him. Denmark, Norway and Sweden were the Minister's last posts before coming to the United States.

But—let us return to our dinner party at the Legation. Soon other guests begin to arrive. Then dinner is announced by the butler, and you pass with the others through the tiny circular sitting room overlooking the balcony, into the dining room.

Mme. Hassan's green-brown eyes shine with interest when her pet subject, modern career women, comes up at the first course. (This first course, by the way, is Tarbia, a cream chicken soup with rice and eggs.) "Yes, women in Egypt today are becoming very powerful influences in politics—although as yet they do not have the vote," she replies to your inevitable question.

The Legation dinner you are attending progresses slowly. And as the meal draws to a close, the talk turns to Egypt's young king and queen.

The Minister explains that the queen, former Mlle. Sasi Naaz, daughter of Youssef Zufilkar Bey, did not come from the nobility, although her family is prominent. Her maternal grandfather was governor of Cairo; and her paternal grandfather, Mohammed Said Pasha, was a noted premier.

Mme. Hassan speaks of the rejoicing and festivities that occurred at the time of the king's marriage, also of the fantastic rumors that flew about. It was said that the king had paid something more than $200,000 to his father-in-law for the lovely Farida. Actually, the young king, one of the richest of rulers, reversed, on the advice of feminist leaders, the tradition of displaying wealth in this manner, and completed the ceremonial transaction with the payment of just one dollar!

Chef Receives Acclaim

In appreciation of the all-native dinner you have just enjoyed, you join the chorus of pleased guests in asking that the chef be brought in and felicitated on his art. Round, beaming Abdel Rehin Salim bows low—and promises, some day, to give you the recipe for the pièce-de-resistance, the Shakasia.

At this point the ladies do not "retire," as is the rather stiff custom at most embassies. But all the guests file back to the drawing room. And while the Minister gravely discusses war news and politics with the men, Mme. Hassan tells you smilingly of the sensation her 3-year-old daughter, Mora, and 7-year-old son, Amr, with their dark locks, made in Sweden—land of white-blonde and tow-headed children.

As this gala night ends, you perceive the correctness of the old adage that diplomacy is often achieved through fine foods. You feel a glowing friendship for this new Egypt you long to visit, as you bid good-bye to your gracious host and hostess. And your even warmer appreciation is won when, a few days later, you receive a note from the Royal Egyptian Legation in which is enclosed the following recipe:

Egyptian Shakasia

Young chicken—about 4½ lbs.	Rice, 1 lb
Salt, 2 tsp.	Walnut meats, ½ lb.
Pepper, ¼ tsp.	Garlic, 1 clove
Onions, 2	Bread, 2 slices
Water, 2 qts.	Vinegar, 2 tbsp.
Butter, 1 cup	Paprika, ⅛ tsp.

Cut chicken into serving pieces, season with salt and pepper. Slice 1 onion and add with chicken to water; cook slowly about 1½ hrs. or until almost tender. Remove from fire, allow chicken to stand in stock while rice cooks. Melt ½ cup (8 tablespoons) of the butter, add washed and drained rice, cook 5 minutes. Add 3 cups chicken stock; cover and allow to simmer 1 hr. or until tender. Put walnuts through food grinder two or three times until very fine. Slice garlic and remaining onion; sauté 5 minutes, or until yellow, in 3 tablespoons of the butter. Strain and return butter to pan, remove crusts from bread, lay slices of bread in the butter and stir until broken. Add walnuts and enough stock to make sauce the consistency of gravy; blend, season with salt, pepper and cayenne. In small saucepan melt remaining butter; add vinegar, paprika, and 2 tablespoons water; heat. To serve—place rice on large platter and arrange chicken on it. Pour on Shakasia sauce (walnut sauce), and then the thin tart sauce. Place extra sauce in a gravy boat.

This portrait of Madame Hassan, wife of the Egyptian Minister to the United States, captures much of the subtle charm, the grace, the quick wit, and the informed alertness toward world affairs which have made her a popular hostess in Washington.

Housekeeping Shortcuts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An easy way to press neckties is to spread a wet cloth over an inverted iron that is hot, but not too hot. Place the tie on it and go over it briskly with a stiff brush. This takes out the wrinkles.

To determine when the jellying point has been reached in jelly-making, place some of the jelly on a cold plate and draw a path through it with the point of a spoon. If the path stays without the jelly running together, the jellying point has been reached.

You can save yourself many steps when cleaning windows or woodwork by having a tinsmith divide your galvanized water pail into two compartments with a tin partition through the center. This will enable you to carry clear water in one half, and soapy water in the other.

Helping John Bull Win the War Is 'A Bit of Orl Right'

No Murmurings Heard on the Distaff Side—in Britain

By Elene Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Hats off to the women in Britain! If Hitler imagines for one moment that he can wage a war of nerves on the women of this country, he is making one of the greatest mistakes of his wretched career. The women of the Home Front stand solid and firm behind the men of the fighting forces with the one common aim—to bring this struggle through to a glorious victory.

The British housewife takes rationing and the high cost of living as a vital and interesting problem. Basket on arm, she goes from shop to shop, counting the farthings where she used to count the pennies, and buying as thriftily as a French peasant. I meet dozens of these shoppers every morning as I go about my own marketing. I talk with them and listen to their wartime philosophy, and I have yet to see one gloomy face or hear one complaint of existing conditions.

Learning to Economize

"It's all a game," says Mrs. Dean, tall and elegant, who is doing her own marketing for the first time. "We are learning to economize; and that is a fine thing for all of us."

"Margarine or butter—what does it matter?" says Mrs. "'iggins," the mother of six. "My children don't know the difference; and my old man and I have gone back to the bread and dripping that we loved when we was kids, and we like it fine. I arsk you, this rationing is a little bit of orl right, ain't it?"

Salvage Work

And the way the women are carrying on the salvage work is thrilling. Every scrap of paper, every tin can, every bone and every bit of useless vegetable are all sorted out by the conscientious housewife—and either given to the dustman or collected by squads of voluntary women workers who go from house to house with old perambulators, barrows and baskets.

The day after Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Air Production, broadcast an appeal for aluminum, the housewives of Britain responded to such an extent that there weren't enough dust-wagons to cart away their contributions. There were dumps of aluminum in front of all the London borough halls, and a never-ending procession of women, laden with bags and baskets filled with more spoils, coming from all directions. They were queued up in front of the Chelsea Town Hall when I went there with my own contribution, being relieved of their burdens by perspiring volunteer workers. The woman just behind me was carrying two brand new saucepans and a new tea-kettle. And when I remarked on their unused appearance she replied: "Airplanes are much more useful than new saucepans to cook Hitler's goose."

Collecting Scrap Metal

Volunteer women workers have established junk shops throughout the country where all sorts of scrap metal is collected, ranging from German guns and helmets captured in the last war, to old brass candlesticks and ashtrays. One woman came to a London shop wheeling in a barrow a hundred-year-old sewing machine—one of the first to be made. This was sold to a museum for much more than it would have been worth as junk. Wealthier women are sending family heirlooms, jewelry, laces, bric-a-brac and pictures to Christie's—where they are sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

In country districts, where women are obliged to work in the fields to replace their men in the services, girls of fourteen and sixteen have formed squads for household service. These girls make a daily round of the cottages, washing up, making beds, taking care of babies, preparing meals and acting as general charwomen for the women working on the farms. I saw this work going on in a village in Sussex; and a happier, more cheerful lot of "chars" it would be difficult to find.

And so this fight for democracy goes on—a fight in which the indomitable courage and help of the housewives of Britain plays a most important part. Who can doubt the result?

Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All night the rain came softly down
upon our sleeping little town,
bathing the pavement and the walks.
The tall proud rows of hollyhocks
along the fence are bright and gay,
washed of the dust of yesterday.
Glad faces lifted to the sun
announce, "A new day has begun."

MARJORIE E. DENTON

Chill-Chasers for Coeds

Kickernick's "Lambkin" and "Baby Bunting" of soft, warm Brushed Rayon will take the shivers out of sleep in those drafty college dorms.

"Lambkin" — long sleeved gown. Soft Lastex shirring at neck, waist, and wrist, double yoke for warmth and snugness. Blush, Blue, Rose. Sizes 14 to 17. Priced at about 2.95.

"Baby Bunting"—hooded pajama in Brushed Rayon. An adorable hood protects the head and neck from cold, night air, and ribbon ties at the feet, with plenty of trouser length, allow the feet to be tied in completely! Red, Blue and Rose. Sizes 30 to 38. Priced at about 3.95.

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The Home Forum

This Is Palomino

SUDDENLY LIFE on the ranch has become very exciting.

We had been doing all right before, going along contentedly from day to day. Only, could it be possible that we had been taking things too much for granted? It may be that we were a little blinded by the familiar.

Now we know that we are living on the most delightful and interesting ranch in California. A sort of "Perpetual Motion Ranch," as marvelous as the one in the book about Pecos Bill.

The reason we know this is because little Palomino has come to the ranch. Palomino with her flaxen braids, sun-tinted skin, and eager eyes. Palomino, who is going-on-twelve, and discovering enchantments everywhere.

* * *

The news that Palomino had arrived must have been nickered from horse ear to horse ear, bleated among sheep and goats, quacked from duck to duck, and moo-ed from cow to calf. For, on the afternoon of Palomino's coming, the horses came down the mountain and stood expectantly by the gate. From the youngest colt to the old gray mare, it is known that there is always sugar in Palomino's pockets, that a small eager hand is ready to untangle manes and tickle loving noses.

Bucky lamb follows a pair of blue denim legs adoringly; the kids, aware of a delighted audience, do daring feats of balancing; the dogs feel protective, and the kittens think that yellow pig-tails were invented to be played with. The cow who gets into cactus knows that there are patient fingers to pull out every sharp spine, and the young bull is delighted to have someone scratch the itchy place between his horns.

* * *

As for me—in some queer fashion I had got the notion that cattle who broke out and strayed into other pastures were troublesome creatures. I really had forgotten that it is high adventure to follow tracks of the wandering ones, to find our bull challenging a neighbor's bull to a duel, to ride horses at top speed and startle the bulls into forgetting their quarrel, and to get everyone rounded up and home at last.

I had forgotten how much fun it is, every morning, to drive the cows up the canyon to graze by the spring.

How could I have taken it all for granted? The delicious coolness of the shadowed canyon, the dusty trail up the hillside, the flat rock where we rest just before the hill trail slopes down again and turns to the spring.

When a heifer gets out of line and makes a dash for where she shouldn't be, it is great sport to outrun and outwit her and make her return meekly to the trail.

And really, it is such fun to have so many animals accompanying us. Besides the cattle we drive, there are those scamps, the twin kids. And Bucky lamb, of course, and the Lily goat, and Oscar the ram, and the good dog Michael. When Palomino and I perch on our rock to rest we are nearly crowded off by lamb, kids, and dog. Each one wants to rest near Palomino.

Then Palomino, surrounded by young goats and lamb, looks so like a close relative of Pan that I would give anything to be able to paint her. Paint her with one kid in her arms and another with his hoofs on her shoulder, and the lamb, with solemn wrinkled nose, pressing close. The mountain rising steep behind them, and the friendly sky, all smiles, looking down.

* * *

At the spring we have another resting place. There we sit with our backs against a smooth stone while the cows drink and begin to graze. But now we aren't allowed to rest. For there is a tiny ledge, scarcely an inch wide, halfway up the stone we lean against. The little goats, feeling very smart, leap up to walk that ledge. They press their bodies against the stone, their small hoofs find the ledge and cling as if smeared with glue. We wonder how the imps will turn themselves around when they've walked the length of the ledge. The first one pivots around gracefully and looks at us with pleased eyes. The second one slips, scrambles, then slides down. He pretends that that was what he meant to do all the time, for he leaps up and slides down again, just to show us.

Little animals, we decide, like to pretend that they do everything intentionally. When Periwinkle was a tiny colt she used to become very cross with herself if she trotted along and stumbled. She would put her ears back, shake her head, and kick up her heels, as if to prove that the stumble wasn't a mishap at all, but just part of the frolicking she was about to do.

This, and many other things equally interesting and important, Palomino and I discuss. We can talk endlessly about everything from eagles to glowworms.

* * *

When we leave the cows and go back down the canyon, Palomino has a race with the kids and the lamb. The kids racing are very funny, for they can't hold their little minds on the task of keeping ahead. Going straight up in the air is as much fun as going forward. They won't pass a rock without jumping up on it, and when they don't see anything to jump on they just leap up in the air anyway. The short tails of kids always turn upward, and Palomino has decided that one rule kids must obey is to follow their tails.

When the lamb grows excited he bounces like a rubber ball, and his long limp tail almost ties itself into knots. He feels the most playful after sunset, when waves of coolness begin to wash the valley. He cavorts then, and Palomino goes racing with him across the pasture. They have found a common means of expression; playing together, the young human and the young animal understand each other perfectly.

* * *

It seems that every orange and lime tree in our garden holds a bird's nest these days and Palomino spends half her time watching fledglings take flying lessons. She goes stalking after birds with a small camera and is getting a collection of sky and leaf pictures. The birds seem to have flown too soon every time. But Palomino never gives up hope.

In the afternoon we ride, Palomino mounted on her favorite horse. He is Penny, a big bright sorrel. He seems as pleased with his rider as she is with him. He travels eagerly, as if he feels that something delightful is waiting around every turn of the trail.

* * *

Of course we have great adventures when we ride. If we go through a grove of eucalyptus trees we are riding through Robin Hood's forest in old England. Sometimes we cross prairies where herds of buffalo roam. I used to think they were cows, but Palomino taught me better.

We have to keep our eyes open for Indians, too.

Of course we see Indians every day, but we don't like them to be driving cars instead of riding ponies. We prefer to think about the old-fashioned kind.

We don't have to imagine cowboys, because this is cattle country, but in our minds' eyes the cattlemen are a little more picturesque than they actually are.

Our last trip to town for the mail was full of interesting happenings. We found some thirsty horses leaning over a pasture fence, nosing a water faucet. We found an old washtub and spent an enjoyable fifteen minutes watering horses. One was a shy colt, and before we left he had learned to drink water directly from the faucet. He forgot his fear of us.

* * *

In town we stopped at the blacksmith shop. The blacksmith has a claim on Palomino because he gave her her name. She is colored like a palomino horse, he said. He was pleased to learn that she has come back to the ranch, and Palomino was pleased to watch him at work. A blacksmith's occupation always looks so interesting.

We left the horses tied at the shop while we went to the post office. When we returned we met a little Mexican boy riding a pony bareback. He accompanied us part way home and entertained us with a story about a horse that wouldn't work on a hot day. When he left, he said, "Good-by and thank you very much." We have never known a Mexican child who wasn't polite.

* * *

Riding up the valley we saw how brightly the afternoon sunshine tints sycamores and cottonwoods, how beautiful is the shape of a dead tree.

I do not know why all this should seem so exciting and important. Perhaps I am looking at the world through eleven-year-old eyes. It may be that Palomino has loaned me a child's feeling of adventure and wonder. At any rate, we are having a good time these days, Palomino and I.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHILD'S HEAD: *A Painting by John Singer Sargent*

THE SMALL SIZE of this painting of a child's head (approximately nine square inches) is a little unexpected of John Sargent, the painter of so many life-size, full-length portaits, and a painter whose robust style seems to demand large areas of canvas. It is also surprising to find that this painting is an early work, since it is usual to find the work of the young and studious artist more labored in execution.

The free style of this painting suggests that Sargent was always the master. His ability to record outward appearances indicates a coordination of eye and hand perhaps surpassed only by that of Velasquez, the master who most influenced Sargent, and by Frans Hals.

For rapidity and accuracy of painting at sight, Sargent could hardly be excelled, and for this reason at least he must occupy a niche in the temple of art. This painting of a child's head, despite its lovely depiction of wistful childhood, is a perfect example in point of Sargent's technique. Examined closely, it will be seen that the mouth is not modeled "as a mouth," but is merely suggested by a dash of pigment. Again; the ribbon at the back of the head (if it is a ribbon) has not been endowed with solidity. rather is it a bold smudging of white and gray paint only. The hair, too, is not "thought about" as hair, but as darker brushings in the same vein as the ribbon or coat. But the tone values are miraculous, and therein lies the success of this exquisite impression of a child.

The painting was lent by Mrs. Paine Pittman to the English Painting Since Whistler Exhibition in the National Gallery, London.

The Blessings of Appreciation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MIGHT WELL be said of appreciation, as Shakespeare wrote of mercy, that

> ". . . it is twice bless'd;
> It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

From every point of view, the blessings of right appreciation would seem readily apparent, since it is variously defined as "just valuation," "full recognition of worth;" in short, seeing truly, valuing justly. For who does not crave the clarity of vision which, piercing subterfuge and falsity, arrives at true and just valuation? And who, on the other hand, does not long to see good qualities appreciated—to have true motives, loving impulses, and righteous efforts recognized?

How gratifying it is to see fear, timidity, self-depreciation, and dread of failure vanish at the compassionate touch of righteous appreciation! What unsuspected capability and talent have sprung forth in response to kindly encouragement and "recognition of worth"! What a wealth of unsuspected tenderness and graciousness has flowed forth to greet the expression of "just valuation"!

While no one, surely, will question the blessings and pleasure of being rightly appreciated, some may ask, What are the returns to those who seek to appreciate the good qualities of others, to discover the true, the worth-while? The value to one's self of dwelling in thought on the good and desirable is pointed out by Mary Baker Eddy in a brief sentence on page 261 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." And Paul, in his epistle to the Philippians, gave the assurance that "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding," would keep their "hearts and minds through Christ Jesus," if they stood "fast in the Lord." He said, "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Christian Science reveals that only good is real, that all spiritual actuality is the expression or reflection of divine Mind. At times, the undesirable, the ugly, the false appear to be more in evidence than the good. But with our vision illumined by the light of Truth and our thought trained to recognize even the smallest evidence of good, and if we are faithful to Truth, we shall at last behold the overthrow of error of every sort, and become fully aware of the reality of being. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 516 of the textbook: "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere." What greater blessing is possible than to see Love's "likeness and reflection everywhere"! Everywhere!

When it is possible to face the light of Truth and to behold the beauty and grandeur of God's spiritual creation, who would choose to turn his gaze away from the light to grope among the shadows of false material sense? When we turn our gaze persistently toward spiritual actualities, the unreal creations of error must eventually lose all seeming entity, since there is no law, no substance, no intelligence, either to create or to perpetuate them.

We have divine example for acknowledging and acclaiming true worth and excellence. Did not Jesus on two occasions, first at the time of his baptism, and again on the mount of transfiguration, hear from on high the words of divine approbation, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matthew 3:17; 17:5). Spiritual sonship, which Jesus manifested so clearly, is always perfect.

Faithful followers of the great Way-shower are today hearing the echo of those gracious words of the heavenly Father which accompanied and heartened the Saviour throughout his loving, redemptive mission. They go their way rejoicing, ever experiencing the blessings of joy in their labors, and gratification in their fruits. Our achievements, when patterned after the divine model, bear evidence of our understanding of man's spiritual identity, as the offspring of the one Father-Mother God, the creator, who, as recounted in Genesis (1:31), "saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Month of Locusts

August is the month of locusts,
The month of haying, and of warm, ripe blackberries
Hidden in thorn. Green grows no longer,
Turning dark and dusty, hanging its hot head.
The blue shirts of farmers turn deeper than sky-color
As they bend toiling to the parched earth.

Birds sing toward evening
Or through early morning, while dew dries quickly on the grass,
And then no more.
From the parched stream-bed
Unseen, from the tired trees, the locust shrills his call,
Saws and buzzes rhythm to the dancing heat,
Shriller and faster as the sullen sun climbs higher,
In ecstasy of sound above the soundlessness of cattle
And well-water and wilted kitchen gardens.
And lizards climb upon the gray, heat-shaken rocks,
Pulsing their throats, closing their jeweled eyes.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

Proposing a Weaver's Symphony

THE MOST TYPICAL product of American weaving is the colonial coverlet or "coverlid"—"kivver" in the South. This is a bed-covering woven in patterns in colored wool over a plain "tabby" foundation, usually of linen or cotton in white or natural color.

The number of coverlets that have come down to us from the old day is amazing, bearing witness to the honest worth of the ancient fabric. It is pleasant for modern weavers to realize that their own handiwork—done in the same manner—will last as long, adding to the seemliness and comfort of life for the next hundred or two hundred years. The week or so of work that goes into the weaving of a coverlet seems time well spent. . . .

There is no need to marvel that pioneers who toiled through years of hardship and danger while building the foundations of our nation nevertheless found time between labor and prayer to contrive ingenious patterns for the adornment of their coverlets. In that austere day this was one of the few outlets for the creative impulse.

It is in the delightful coverlet patterns and in the few and quite simple weaves in which they were worked out that our American art consists.

I have known people to say, "What, use the old patterns—how lacking in originality! Why don't modern weavers make their own patterns?" Which is a good deal like quarreling with a singer who sings old songs instead of inventing new ones. There is no reason why one should not invent new patterns, but it is very pleasant to recreate the ancient ones; and just as a musician may render an old air in a cold and dry manner, or state it with deep feeling, or overlay it with fanciful variations till the motif is no more than a trellis under a flowery vine, so may a weaver render and interpret an old pattern.

They grew as simply as daisies or frost crystals—these charming old patterns. Due to the narrow limitations of the simple looms on which they were woven they are delightfully abstract and geometric. They could not go wrong. If you take four squares, that may vary in size but within definite proportions, and arrange them how you will—beauty results. Or so it seems. Among all the hundreds of patterns it is hard to find one that is unpleasing. . . .

Curiously, they are like music. They are like little melodies of four notes, full of runs, trills and returns. When noted down on paper they look like music, so that one feels it should be possible to play them off on a violin or to sing them. There is even a story of a new weaver who had a loom but no pattern, and in default of a draft threaded her loom to Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." It would be interesting to see the textile results. And perhaps some day an American musician will compose a "Weaver's Symphony" with "Whig Rose" or "Pine Bloom" for principal motif, and with the whirr of the shuttle and dull thump of the batten for accompaniment—embroidered all over and in and out with the weaver's thoughts, gay or sad or contemplative. — From "The Shuttle-Craft Book of American Hand-Weaving," by MARY MEIGS ATWATER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Binecuvântările aprecierii

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

DESPRE APRECIERE s'ar putea spune ceea ce a scris Shakespeare despre îndurare, că:

> "este de două ori binecuvântată;
> "ea binecuvintează pe cel ce o dă și cel ce o primește."

Din toate punctele de vedere, binecuvântările aprecierii drepte ar fi ușor vădite, deoarece aceasta are diferite definiții ca "justă prețuire", "deplină recunoaștere a meritului", pe scurt a vedea just, a prețui drept. Căci cine nu râvnește la claritatea viziunei care, pătrunzând subterfugiul și minciuna, ajunge la adevărata și dreapta prețuire? Și cine, pe de altă parte, nu dorește să vadă apreciate însușirile bune—să fie recunoscute scopurile adevărate, îmbolduriile pornite din iubire și strădaniile drepte?

Cât de recunoscători suntem când vedem că frica, timiditatea, deprecierea de sine și teama de a greși dispar sub mângâierea aprecierii adevărate! Cât de multe posibilități, calități și talente nebănuite au ieșit la iveală ca răspuns la o încurajare binevoitoare și la "recunoașterea meritului"! Câtă bogăție nebănuită de dragoste și bunătate au întâmpinat exprimarea de "justă prețuire"!

Pe când nimeni, desigur, nu se îndoește de binecuvântările și de bucuria pe care le simțim când suntem apreciați just, unii ar putea întreba: Ce primesc în schimb cei care caută să aprecieze însușirile bune ale altora, să descopere ce este adevărat și demn de merit? Mary Baker Eddy arată într'o scurtă frază în cartea fundamentală a Științei Creștine "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), cât este de important pentru noi când întreținem în gând ce este bun și vrednic de dorit. Ea scrie la pag. 261: "Ține-ți gândul necurmat ațintit asupra a ceea ce este statornic, bun și adevărat, și vei aduce acestea în viața ta în măsura în care ele îți ocupă gândurile". Iar Pavel, în epistola lui către Filipeni a dat asigurarea că "pacea lui Dumnezeu care întrece orice pricepere" le va păzi "inimile și gândurile lor în Hristos Iisus" dacă rămân "tari în Domnul". El a spus: "In colo, frații mei, tot ce este adevărat, tot ce este vrednic de cinste, tot ce este drept, tot ce este curat, tot ce este vrednic de iubit, tot ce este vrednic de primit, orice faptă bună, și orice laudă, aceea să vă însuflețească".

Știința Creștină arată că numai binele este real, că toată realitatea spirituală este expresia sau reflecția Minții divine. Uneori ceea ce nu este vrednic de dorit, ce este urât, ce este fals, pare să fie mai vădit decât binele. Dar dacă viziunea noastră luminată de lumina Adevărului și gândirea noastră sunt deprinse să recunoască chiar cea mai mică evidență a binelui, și dacă suntem credincioși Adevărului, vom vedea, în cele din urmă, răsturnarea erorii de orice fel, și ne vom da pe deplin seama de realitatea ființei. Mary Baker Eddy scrie pe pag. 516 din cartea fundamentală: "Substanța, Viața, inteligența, Adevărul și Iubirea, care constituesc Dumnezeirea, sunt reflectate de creația Sa; și când supunem falsa mărturie a simțurilor trupești faptelor Științei, vom vedea pretutindeni această adevărată asemănare și reflecție". Ce binecuvântare poate fi mai mare decât aceea de a vedea "pretutindeni asemănarea și reflecția" Iubirii! Pretutindeni!

Dacă putem privi lumina Adevărului și vedea frumusețea și măreția creației spirituale a lui Dumnezeu, cine va alege să-și întoarcă privirea dela lumină ca să bâjbâe în umbra simțului material fals? Dacă ne îndreptăm privirea necontenit către realitățile spirituale, creațiile nereale ale erorii trebue să-și piardă în cele din urmă orice entitate aparentă, deoarece nu există nici lege, nici substanță, nici inteligență să le creeze sau să le perpetueze.

Avem exemplul divin pentru a recunoaște și a preamări adevărata valoare și neprihănire. Nu a auzit oare Iisus în două împrejurări, întâi la botezul lui, și apoi din nou pe munte cu ocazia schimbării la față, cuvintele de consfințire Dumnezeiască "Acesta este Fiul Meu iubit, în care Imi găsesc plăcerea" (Matei 3:17; 17:5). Filialitatea spirituală, pe care Iisus a manifestat-o atât de clar, este întotdeauna perfectă.

Discipolii credincioși ai marelui Călăuzitor aud astăzi ecoul acelor cuvinte de binecuvântare ale Tatălui ceresc, care au însoțit și întărit pe Mântuitor în tot timpul misiunii lui de iubire și de răscumpărare. Ei își urmează calea bucurându-se, trăind întotdeauna binecuvântările bucuriei în munca lor, și răsplata în roadele lor. Când faptele noastre sunt copiate după modelul divin, ele dau dovada înțelegerii noastre despre identitatea spirituală a omului, ca vlăstar al unicului Tată-Mamă Dumnezeu, creatorul, care după cum este spus în Genesa (1:31) "S'a uitat la tot ce făcuse; și iată că erau foarte bune".

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Little Chinese Girl Writes of Two Gardens

TODAY AS I am sitting here, the breezes from the window blew in and made me thought of our beautiful garden in Shanghai.

It was spring. The roses grow on the wall of our house, everything in the garden was blooming. The grapes were growing, the tomatos in our garden were getting bigger everyday. The big tall trees were green and handsome.

In the morning before breakfast we used to have time to walk in the garden for a few minutes. Mother would go and examine all sort of flowers and see how the peaches were growing. And sometimes go and pick up some tomatos for the kitchen. Father would walk slowly with a hand holding Meimei and tell her to listen to the birds calling. Adet and I went busily picking up roses and many other flowers. The fragrance of the flowers went right into your nose. Everything was beautiful. The pigeons were laying their eggs on top of the house. "Look, a new rose is coming out of this bush!" Mother would say. In the afternoon about two, all the servants went to the garden, sitting and chattering about their friends. Sometimes we could hear laughter and whistling among them. . . . It was Spring! We stayed in the garden without knowing the time. Now we left the beautiful garden to an apartment. The garden now, I suppose, is ruined. But lukily in Menton we got a garden something like it. With orange trees which we girls clambered everyday for oranges. . . . Everybody was caught by spring again. In the afternoon the family took two chairs out for my parents to sit. But how about us? Each finds herself one seat on a tree! A seat on a tree! Father brought his notes out and imagine the characters in the novel under a tree. Mother took out "Gone with the Wind" and was hidden with it under the same tree. We three sat on a tree. Adet and I tried to memerize a poem. But how could we with all the spring surroundings! Father excused us because it was spring!—From "Our Family," by ADET AND ANOR LIN. (New York: John Day.)

Bamboo

The wind's thin fingers
Sweep through a thousand swaying harp strings
Golden in the sun.
Delicately
The notes drop and lie patterned
Among the shadows on the ground.

MARION KINGSTON

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1940

Six Democrats Candidates For Lieutenant Governor

This is the third of 10 articles on candidates for party nominations in the Massachusetts primaries Tuesday, Sept. 17. The next will describe candidates for Secretary of State.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Outshone by the political glamor of the Governorship, the Lieutenant Governor rarely rises out of the "forgotten man" class in each administration. Yet the office remains attractive to numerous candidates, as this year's six-man Democratic field reveals.

Nor does the fact that Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Braintree has no opponent in the Republican primary indicate a lack of interest in the position among the G. O. P. politicians. It merely attests to Party satisfaction with his service during the past two years when he returned the office to its traditional dignity and relative obscurity.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill has been a close political associate of Governor Saltonstall for several years, serving in the House during the Chief Executive's term as Speaker and succeeding him in the latter office in 1936 when Mr. Saltonstall ran for Lieutenant Governor.

If the Saltonstall-Cahill political team continues its success, it is possible the traditional G. O. P. escalator system, on which the Lieutenant Governor usually rode to succeed the Governor in office, will again be operative.

Mr. Cahill was first elected to the House in 1929. He served through 1938 when he was elected Lieutenant Governor by approximately 150,000 votes. In 1937 and 1938 he was Speaker of the House, during which time he led the opposition to many of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's spending plans.

Sees Party Sweep

Previous to his legislative service, Mr. Cahill was a member of the Braintree Board of Selectmen.

The six Democratic aspirants for the Lieutenant Governor's position are Mayor John C. Carr of Medford and Owen A. Gallagher, former Chairman of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners, the two major candidates; Francis P. Kelley of Milton, Michael Philip McCarron of Lowell, Charles E. O'Neill of Danvers, and Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Woburn. All are newcomers in the State-wide political field.

Mayor Carr is midway in his second term as Chief Executive. He was previously a member of the Board of Aldermen for five years. His private business is casualty insurance.

If nominated and elected, Mayor Carr promises to continue in the State-wide field his present activities to attract new industries to Medford. Since his taking office in Medford, 14 new industries, employing more than 1,000 persons, have been drawn there through the work of a commission co-operating with the Board of Aldermen.

Owen A. Gallagher last year finished second to William J. Foley in the contest for District Attorney of Suffolk County, polling 60,000 votes. His followers count on his Boston strength to win.

A practicing attorney since 1926, Mr. Gallagher was a member of the House of Representatives from 1927 through 1932 and of the State Senate in 1933 and 1934. From 1934 to 1937 he served as Chairman of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners. During that period, under Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, he also acted as legislative agent for the City of Boston.

Francis P. Kelley, 1939 graduate of Boston College, is a member of the Milton Democratic Town Committee. His only other political office bid was made in 1938 when he piled up 49,844 votes for Norfolk County Commissioner, highest ever polled for a Democratic candidate, but lost the election. He is campaigning on a program to aid youth.

Michael Philip McCarron is a Lowell business man who is campaigning on the theory that to solve nation-wide problems "it is imperative that the work must start in Washington; however, locally we can do our part. We must elect men to office who are honest and sincere."

Promise Racing Reform

Charles E. O'Neill is a graduate of Boston University and Suffolk Law School and is affiliated with the Danvers Municipal Electric Light Company.

Raymond A. Willett, Jr., was director of publicity and literature for the Democratic State Committee two years ago and he is a member of the Woburn Democratic City Committee.

© Waid; Purdy

Horace T. Cahill
Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts (R), and

John C. Carr
Mayor of Medford (D), and

Owen A. Gallagher
Boston attorney (D), who are candidates for their respective parties' nominations for Lieutenant Governor.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon with showers and light rain this afternoon, tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; lowest tonight in the middle 50's; moderate north to northeasterly winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain Thursday and in extreme southwest portion late tonight; continued cool.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by rain Thursday and in central and south portions late tonight; continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Thursday; continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to northeast winds over north portion, fresh to strong northeast and east winds over south portion; cloudy followed by rain Thursday and over central and south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	76	New York	59	70
Chicago	69	76	Norfolk	74	83
Denver	56	77	Philadelphia	64	64
Los Angeles	57	84	St. Louis	69	85
Miami	73	88	San Francisco	55	69
Minneapolis	58	64	Washington	68	70
New Orleans	76	89			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Aug. 28.
B—Maximum, Aug. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:51 p. m., E. D. T.; height, 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 8:27 a. m., E. D. T.; height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:55 p. m., E. D. T.

N. E. Business Gains 4.3 P. C. In a Month

Index of New England Council at 98.5 p. c. in July, compared with 94.2 in June.

New England business activity, translated into plain mathematics, was up 4.3 per cent in July, as compared with June, according to the New England Council's index, issued today.

It registered 98.5 per cent of the estimated normal in July, compared with 94.2 per cent in June. In July, 1939, the figure was 98.2 per cent. Increases were recorded in seasonally adjusted daily average rates for four of the components upon which the index is based, while the other three showed somewhat greater than seasonal decreases between June and July.

Although still below July, 1939, levels, the daily average adjusted rate of wool consumption and shoe production increased 33 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, over June. Industrial employment in Massachusetts, exclusive of shoe and textile employment, was up, however, contrary to seasonal expectations. While July is usually the lowest month for cotton textile activity, cotton spindle hours in July reflected a 9 per cent increase over June.

Decreases came in the adjusted indexes of electric power production, merchandise and miscellaneous carloadings, and metal tonnage receipts. These decreases for the most part offset the better than seasonal gains recorded in June.

On the whole, industrial output in New England, at present level of operations, about equals that prevailing a year ago, the Council reported.

Meanwhile, from the Commerce Department in Washington comes further encouragement for New England business. Retail sales were up seven per cent in Massachusetts in July this year over July 1939; in Rhode Island the comparative increase was six per cent; in Vermont and New Hampshire two per cent.

The Department estimate of Massachusetts' business was based on reports from 1,039 stores, including 32 department stores. Motor vehicle dealers registered the largest gain—30 per cent—with jewelry, lumber and building material dealers reporting gains of 14 per cent. Department store sales were up 7 per cent.

In Rhode Island, largest gains were made in lumber and building materials—17 per cent—with motor vehicle dealers reporting sales up 12 per cent over last year.

Hardware and automobile dealers showed the largest gain in Vermont and New Hampshire retail sales reports.

The New England Power Association announced an increase of 7.29 per cent in kilowatt hours of electrical energy produced during the week ended Aug. 24 over the corresponding period a year ago.

Registration Rush Continues in City; Heading for Record

Approach of tonight's 10 o'clock deadline for registering to vote in the September primaries, brought tremendous crowds to the Election Department office in City Hall Annex today. Milling throngs turned offices and corridors into bargain basement-like scenes as officials and clerks hustled to handle the rush of business.

Officials said that after today's registration Boston may have as many as 350,000 voters. The early total had reached 342,253 after 5,975 signed their names yesterday. The previous record for primary registration in Boston was 334,601 in 1938.

Registrations were expected to be heavy in the 22 ward branch offices which will be open from 6 to 10 p. m. this evening. Only the threat of rain, officials predicted, would prevent large registration figures from piling up during the rest of the day.

Alien Intimidation Charged

Extortion by individuals who threatened aliens in a Massachusetts city with deportation was uncovered by a complaint received today by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney in Boston, as alien registration entered its second day.

The complaint was immediately forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Aliens in a Massachusetts city have been approached by individuals who speak in the native tongue of the various language groups and threaten them that unless they pay money their registration will not be completed properly and they will be deported," Mr. Brandon said.

The United States Attorney urged aliens who had been approached to report such occurrences to his office or to the FBI. "If we find evidence to support these accusations we'll go the full limit on prosecuting them," he said.

Registration and fingerprinting of Boston's 150,000 aliens must be completed by Dec. 1, in order to make way for the Christmas mail rush, Peter F. Tague, Postmaster, reminded today.

In order to accomplish this, registration must be made at the rate of more than 1,800 a day, nearly 400 more than the number who registered yesterday, the first day registrations offices were open, he pointed out.

It may become necessary to open registration offices for the entire day, Mr. Tague said. At present they open at 1 p. m., and remain open until 9.

Contracts Pay Enjoined

Hurricane contracts totaling around $22,000 cannot be paid to contractors engaged in the construction of bridges in the western part of Massachusetts as the result of a temporary injunction issued today by Judge Vincent Brogna in Suffolk Superior Court. A suit was brought last month by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations charging that these contracts were "gifts" by former Public Works Commissioner William Callahan. This suit sought to prevent payment.

Replanting Childhood of England in the U. S.

Boston home plays vital part in adjustment of "guests" to new land —They fit well.

The story between the old home and the new is being written for more than 100 "child guests" these days by Cheney Jones and his assistants at the Home for Little Wanderers in Boston and at Wellesley College.

This morning the evacuees, assorted sizes from seven through 15 years, were running through the hallways of the Home on South Huntington Avenue preparing to go to the children's concert on the Charles River Esplanade or swimming at the Longwood Tennis Club pool.

Period of Adjustment

"This is a period of adjustment," said Mr. Jones, between answering phone calls about his charges in Wellesley and plans for a picnic on Friday. "We are trying to get the children rested and at ease before they begin their new experiences in the foster homes."

Mr. Jones is the man who is responsible for the care of all of the evacuee children who arrive in Greater Boston until they are placed in homes, and, as he puts it, "It is a great responsibility."

The children are brave, according to Mr. Jones, but they have been affected by the war. They must be helped and eased and the company of one another at the Home and in Wellesley is a great help in the regaining of poise and contentment. Only a few have been assigned as yet to their new homes.

As Mr. Jones talks David Courtney appears in the doorway of Mr. Jones' office. "Shall I go to the concert, sir," he asks, "or wait for the gentlemen to come for me?" Mr. Jones tells him to go along and enjoy himself.

Casual but Determined

A list of the group reveals something of the problem of placing these charges. The children come from all classes and creeds—their fathers are lawyers, engineers, soldiers, and even lightermen.

The children themselves refer to the war casually, but with British determination. Young Ian Alexander Duncan, whose father is a Major in the Army, says with all the assurance of his seven years, "The British Soldiers will 'get' the German soldiers—any time now." He quickly found use for the cameraman's discarded flash bulbs. "I'll use them for barrage balloons."

At the concert at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade this morning every effort was made to slip the evacuee children in among the American children as quietly and as naturally as possible.

Aside from the cluster of cameramen and reporters about them they appeared little different from the other children. One of the boys, noticing the houses on Embankment Road, said, "Oh, do you have houses in your park—how very nice."

The concert, which was sponsored by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, began with "America, the Beautiful" and ended with the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King." Both were sung lustily by the guests from abroad.

Out at the Home Maeve McDonald, who's father is a London physician, seemed to sum up the feeling of all of the children. When she was asked how it seemed to be in the United States, she hesitated a moment and then answered in one word. "Safe," she said.

By a Staff Photographer

British "Child Guests" in Boston

Top, left: A group of evacuees at the Home for Little Wanderers, South Huntington Avenue, Boston, just before setting out for the children's concert on the Esplanade this morning. Top, right: Cheney Jones, Superintendent of the Home, talks with Maeve McDonald of London, who carries her swim suit under her arm. Below, left: A group of the guests from abroad at the concert by the Charles River. Below, right: Ian Duncan, who says his father's "by way of being a Major." Ian's a little "major" himself. Bravery and politeness generally marks the conduct of the children.

Destroyer Move Backed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—A crowd of 4,000 in a Springfield auditorium and several thousand standing outside approved a letter written and submitted by Dorothy Thompson, columnist, last night calling upon President Roosevelt and Congress to aid Great Britain with planes and destroyers.

"The British fleet stands between us and a Hitler victory," the letter read. "Cut the red tape and make available the planes and destroyers at once to hold our first line of defense. Our liberties are menaced."

Defense Study Advised For Boston Area

Calling for resistance against hysteria and against reckless local spending for "defense," the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today urged Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to inaugurate a study of the metropolitan area to find out just what should be Greater Boston's role in the national defense effort—and what should not.

The Committee warned that a crop of miscellaneous spending proposals fortified by arguments that "national defense requires them" has appeared in State and city governments. Pointing out the dangers of "haphazard local defense measures," and describing the issue of Boston's participation in the national defense effort as "an unexplored question," the Committee urged a study to include the entire metropolitan area.

Proposing that the Mayor "put some of the best minds in his official family and in the community to work" on the problem, the Committee observed that "this might be the first opportunity for the municipalities of Greater Boston to take the initiative."

Army Called Backward

"The United States Army may be called upon to get into the Blitzkrieg business without the necessary tools of the trade," Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., Captain in the United States Marine Corps Reserve and inventor of the Johnson automatic rifle and Johnson machine gun, told members of the Rotary Club of Boston today at the weekly luncheon in the Hotel Statler.

Deploring the attitude in the United States which has consistently permitted the country to be found unprepared in the face of an emergency Mr. Johnson attributed the condition to the Army's willingness to string along with old equipment and the public's unwillingness to spend money on the military.

"It is historically true," Mr. Johnson said, "that the Country has been caught without adequate equipment many times and finds itself in the same predicament again."

During the Civil War, Mr. Johnson continued, when there was need for a good rifle, as dozens of varieties were in use, a man by the name of Spencer produced a fine carbine but had to go to President Lincoln personally to have it used. The President tried the rifle and ordered its purchase. It took Samuel Colt years to sell the Army the idea of a revolver, the speaker said, and when Hiram Maxim took his machine gun to the War Department they told him it wasn't practical for military use.

Referring to the Army's willingness to use outmoded equipment Mr. Johnson stated that a request for bids has recently been put out for a 1921 model radio set.

Deploring the wait for a good tank gun, Mr. Johnson said the United States could have had as good tanks and tank guns as are in use in Europe today if it hadn't persisted in waiting for the perfect gun to come off the draftsman's board.

"We must adopt a policy of using equipment now available and easily produced with our present facilities," Mr. Johnson declared. "In other words we must buy a new car every year rather than wait for the perfect car that may be built five years hence."

Action by Sons of Italy

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—The Massachusetts state convention of the Sons of Italy adopted a resolution today to make America strong as well as just and "to defend our land against any nation that might seek directly or indirectly to jeopardize our interests."

Morale Called As Needful As Arms in Defense

Head of former fighters asks that religious groups work to keep national fiber firm.

"That the activities in this country of foreign-sponsored Communist 'cells' and Bund groups are allowed to continue is disgraceful," Edgar H. Burman of New York City, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, declared today.

One of the first to open the fight on the German-American Bund in New York City seven or eight years ago, Commander Burman let loose this broadside in addressing the organization meeting of the forty-fifth annual encampment of the J. W. V., assembled for sessions through Sept. 1 in the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"In this time of national emergency, fifth column activities should be stopped by the Government," he said.

(Aides of the Commander expressed the opinion that he had reference, in part, to steamship agents of lines not now operating, who are still in the pay of their Government in this country.)

"The United States is spending tremendous sums of money for defense, and it should not allow the agents of foreign governments, both Fascist and Communist, to go on attempting to undermine this nation."

Conscription Favored

Commander Burman declared this would be no violation of civil liberties as "agents of foreign government, by subversive activities, have no rights to these guarantees."

While expressing the opinion that the membership of the organization is "99.9 per cent in favor of conscription, or selective military service, he regarded the United States as as much opposed to war as it was a year ago. Further, he said: "Negative isolation has changed to the positive spirit of preparedness. If the objectives are to be attained, if America is to be kept secure against attack, this country must be prepared not only in armaments but in morale as well."

Military preparedness, according to the Commander, "is the job of the President, Congress, admirals, generals and technicians, but moral preparedness is the job of every American in every walk of life." Religious groups, he said, must work together for democratic unity on the basis of moral preparedness. "There can be no Nazi blitzkrieg in this country," he remarked, "if we keep morally prepared."

Bunker Hill Visit

Five thousand members of the J. W. V. are expected to attend the sessions, coming from all parts of the country; and 5,000 more for the sessions of the Women's Auxiliary, and members of veterans' families.

This afternoon, while the Auxiliary tendered a reception to Gold Star Mothers of Boston in the Hotel Vendome, the veterans made a pilgrimage to Bunker Hill monument. They went there to honor the memory of Judah Touro, born in Newport, R. I., on June 16, 1775, the day before the Battle of Bunker Hill, who matched a gift of $10,000 of Amos Lawrence of Boston and thereby made possible the completion of Bunker Hill monument.

This evening the veterans will be the guests of the Women's Auxiliary at a reception and open house at the Hotel Vendome.

On Thursday, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall gives a luncheon to Commander Burman at the Parker House. A military ball will be held in the evening at the Copley-Plaza.

More than 12,000 persons are expected to march in the annual parade on Friday afternoon.

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders at Encampment

Edgar H. Burman of New York, National Commander Jewish War Veterans, and Miss Frances Brams of Newark, N. J., National President Women's Auxiliary, J. W. V.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Pat Morrison. 2, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Bill of Divorcement," with Adolphe Menjou and Maureen O'Hara. Also "One Million B. C."

Coolidge Corner—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Earthbound." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. Also "Sandy is a Lady," with Mischa Auer and Billy Gilbert.

Fenway—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns, and Una Merkel. 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in "Lucky Partners." Also "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros., Andrews Sisters, and Constance Moore.

Modern—
"They Drive By Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10:00 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Tomorrow: William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton.

Paramount—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns and Una Merkel. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt, 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO Boston—
"Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:55, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Priate Affairs," with Hugh Herbert. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Hold That Woman," featuring James Dunn. Also "Doomed to Die," featuring Boris Karloff. Stage: Cotton Club Revue, The Peters Sisters, Chuck & Chuckles.

State—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 11:50 a. m. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Tomorrow: William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "The Archives of the Nation," "Modern New Orleans," "Donald Duck as a Billposter," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 11

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Scollay—
"They Drive by Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Ladies Must Live," with Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Information Please," with Elmer Davis; Colored Sportsmen; Fitzpatrick tour; Cinderella Tree of Life; Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Murder in the Night," with Jack La Rue. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones and Mary Martin. Also "Rebecca," with Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson and Laurence Olivier. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Saps At Sea," with Laurel and Hardy. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "All This, and Heaven, Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15.

University—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 3, 6:20, 9:50. Also Madeleine Carroll in "Honeymoon in Bali." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Randolph Scott in "When the Daltons Rode." Also "Private Affairs," featuring Nancy Kelly.

Other Events

Civic Repertory Theater, 264 Huntington Avenue—
New England Town Meeting. Free public forum on "Where is our Fifth Column?" Philip Cabot, moderator. Speakers: Fulton Oursler, Rev. Dr. Leon Birkhead, and George Britt. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Portraits by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Colman, Rogers, Powell, Loy To Shine on Boston Screens

Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers will make their co-starring debut at the Keith Memorial Theater tomorrow in "Lucky Partners." The new comedy, directed by Lewis Milestone, is about a girl who works in a bookstore, an artist of charms, and a stolid rival for the girl's hand. Jack Carson, Spring Byington, Cecilia Loftus, Brandon Tynan, Harry Davenport, and Hugh O'Connell are principal members of the supporting cast. Greenwich Village, Niagara Falls, and a small upstate New York town provide backgrounds for the laughter.

"Argentine Nights," the second feature at the Memorial, contributes the Ritz Brothers, assisted by the Andrews Sisters, Constance Moore, and Anne Nagel.

Last, but not least, there will be a new Donald Duck cartoon.

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Reunion in Comedy

William Powell and Myrna Loy—of "Thin Man" domestic bliss and fame—are together again as man and wife, but not in their customary characterizations. "I Love You Again," which opens tomorrow at the State and Orpheum Theaters, is a farce of generous proportions which requires Mr. Powell to act as the head of a pottery business. Miss Loy is his wife. Other people are Frank McHugh, Edmund Lowe, Donald Douglas, and Nella Walker—all under the direction of W. S. Van Dyke II.

In "I Love You Again," Mr. Powell is said to have his most active role. He figures in a rescue at sea. He is crowned with a dish of scrambled eggs. He has two fist fights. He is pursued by the entire police force of a town. He joins in the exploits of a group of juvenile Rangers.

The new State and Orpheum feature, by the way, is not Mr. Powell's and Miss Loy's first appearance together outside of the "Thin Man" mysteries. They have also joined forces for "Evelyn Prentice," "The Great Ziegfeld," "Libeled Lady," and "Double Wedding."

The second feature at the State and Orpheum will be "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton.

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Song, Dance, and Oil

"Flowing Gold," Warners' picturization of a Rex Beach adventure novel about the Texas oil fields, heads the double-feature program coming to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, tomorrow. John Garfield, Pat O'Brien, and Frances Farmer are the principals. The co-feature draws upon both film and radio talents—Johnny Downs, Ruth Terry, Billy Gilbert, and Barbara Allen (Vera Vague)—in a movie musical which goes under the name of "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot."

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From the Cotton Club

The Keith Boston continues its triple bill attractions. Through next Monday, Sept. 2, the theater offers a Cotton Club Revue, featuring Lucky Millinder and his orchestra, in addition to two films. The Andrews Sisters, Tip, Tap, and Toe, and Chuck and Chuckles are among the entertainers with Mr. Millinder. The two films are "Hold That Woman," with James Dunn and Frances Gifford, and "Doomed to Die," with Boris Karloff.

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Mr. Crosby's Reprise

"Rhythm on the River" and "Money and the Woman" are remaining for a second week at the Metropolitan Theater. Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, Basil Rathbone, and Oscar Levant are the principal participants in "Rhythm on the River," the story of what happens when a pair of "ghost" song writers desert their mollusc employer. "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn, Brenda Marshall, and Roger Pryor, deals in bank matters, particularly with unauthorized entries and withdrawals. A pair of good pictures.

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Short Subjects

The Telepix in the Park Square Building announces that the United States Navy and the Panama Canal are chief subjects in its new program of short subjects opening Friday. Elisabeth Schumann singing Schubert's "Ave Maria," Fitzpatrick Travels, Ozzie Nelson and orchestra, archery, "Otters in the Surf," "Electrical Discoveries," a color cartoon, and 30 minutes of news complete the program.

At the South Station, a March of Time on U. S. defense heads the new program, also due on Friday. Pete Smith's "Test Your I. Q.," two color cartoons, newsreels, Vyvian Donner's "Fashion Forecast," and a Dennis Morgan musical comedy are other items on the two-and-a-half-hour program.

'Johnny Belinda' Coming

Elmer Harris' "Johnny Belinda," with Louis Hector, Helen Craig and Horace McNally, will open a tryout engagement at the Wilbur Sept. 9.

Prohibition Party In Court Action For Ballot Restoration

Court action by the Prohibition Party, one of four minority parties stricken from the November electoral ballot by the State Ballot Law Commission, was under way in Suffolk Superior Court in Boston today.

The Party's ticket filed a bill in equity seeking an order compelling the Commission and the Massachusetts Secretary of State to replace their names on the ballot with their party designation.

The four parties, including the Communist, Socialist and Socialist-Labor, were ruled off the ballot for failure to comply with election law requirements. The Prohibition Party is the fourth of the quartet to take court action to compel reinstatement.

The Prohibition Party candidates, headed by gubernatorial candidate, the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, alleged they did not receive adequate notice of the protest. The protests, they claimed, were general rather than specific, and should have been filed with the Secretary of State, not the Ballot Law Commission.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maine

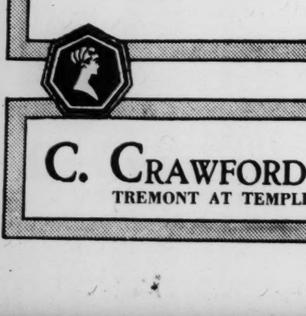
Presque Isle—Mondays to Fridays, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 4:15 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Discontinued

Massachusetts

Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 7:15 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

A birthday call to
Grandma Jones
Will set her all a-fluster;
I'll telephone for fifty
cents*
From Boston to Augusta.



*3-minute night and Sunday station rate, exclusive of Federal tax, from BOSTON

TELEPHONE

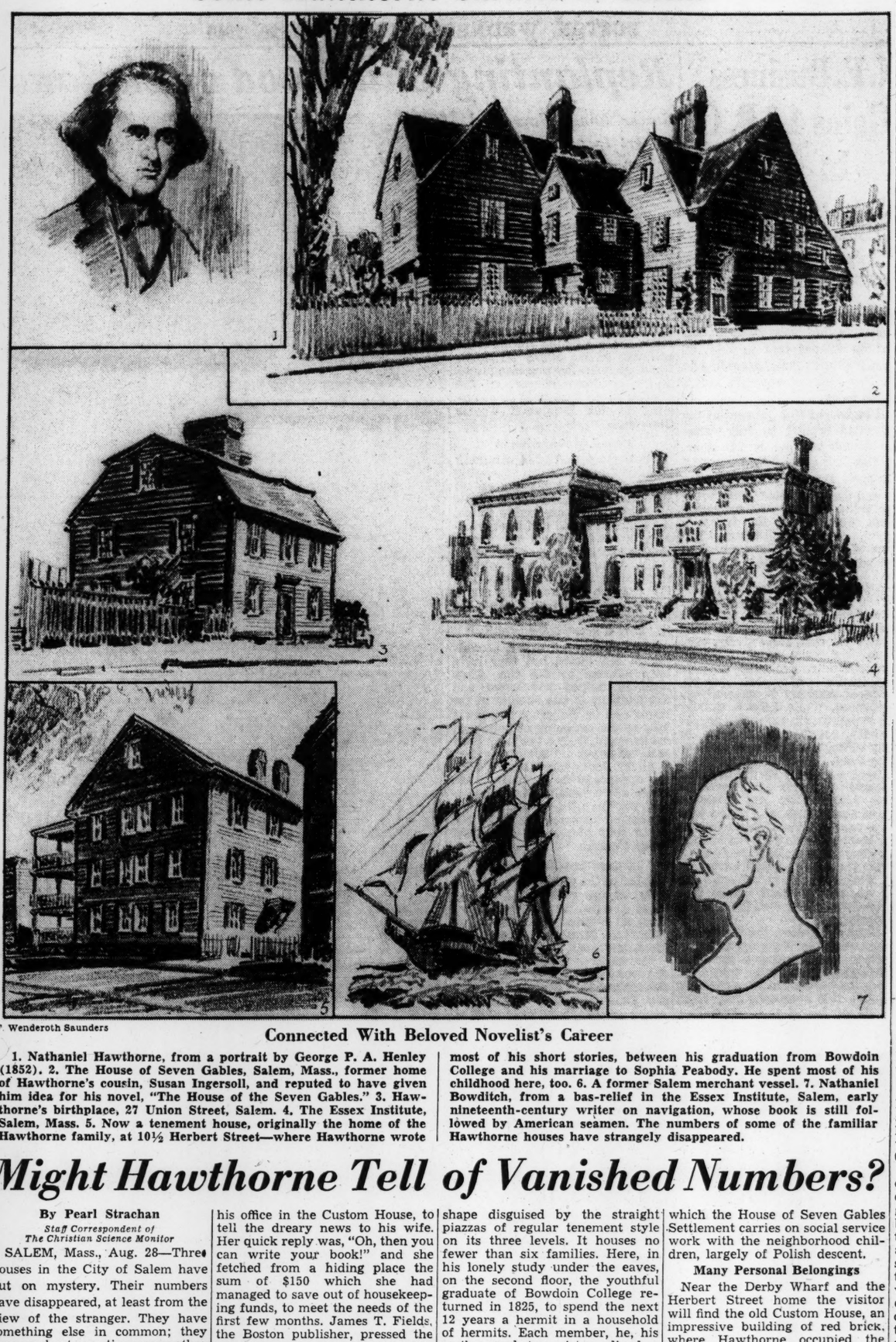
ANNOUNCING OUR

Fall Opening

For us, Fall has already arrived. Our new collections of apparel *for women, misses, and children* are complete, and reflect our faith in the future; reflect our belief that, even in a changing world, *there is no substitute for QUALITY*. In the very look of these clothes there is CONFIDENCE; a *quiet beauty* from which to face the world with poised self-assurance—and CHEERFULLY!

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Some Hawthorne Shrines in Salem



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Connected With Beloved Novelist's Career

1. Nathaniel Hawthorne, from a portrait by George P. A. Henley (1852). 2. The House of Seven Gables, Salem, Mass., former home of Hawthorne's cousin, Susan Ingersoll, and reputed to have given him idea for his novel, "The House of the Seven Gables." 3. Hawthorne's birthplace, 27 Union Street, Salem. 4. The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. 5. Now a tenement house, originally the home of the Hawthorne family, at 10½ Herbert Street—where Hawthorne wrote most of his short stories, between his graduation from Bowdoin College and his marriage to Sophia Peabody. He spent most of his childhood here, too. 6. A former Salem merchant vessel. 7. Nathaniel Bowditch, from a bas-relief in the Essex Institute, Salem, early nineteenth-century writer on navigation, whose book is still followed by American seamen. The numbers of some of the familiar Hawthorne houses have strangely disappeared.

Might Hawthorne Tell of Vanished Numbers?

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 28—Three houses in the City of Salem have put on mystery. Their numbers have disappeared, at least from the view of the stranger. They have something else in common; they have each at one time or another been the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, which makes the element of mystery remarkably appropriate. One relishes the thought of what the author of "The Marble Faun" might have made of this curious coincidence.

There are, of course, certain matter-of-fact individuals who will offer a ready explanation. Reading the Polish names around the door bells, with far too many "w's" and "y's" and "z's" for the Anglo-Saxon tongue, they will say, "If your door bell rang just when the pink soup needed constant stirring, or little Ignatz had his head lodged in a saucepan, and it was only a person asking if a Mr. Hawthorne used to live here, you, too, might remove your number."

Certainly the present occupants of these houses express neither literary enthusiasm nor the commercial instinct to profit by their dwelling's association with fame. While Hawthorne's last residence in Salem, the house at No. 14 Mall Street, is approached by turning from the still dignified Washington Square with its red brick fronts facing the Common, up a quiet narrow lane of old-time flavor, yet it stands in a community increasingly Polish. This is not astonishing, because Salem, no longer an active port, has a large proportion of "newer" Americans, both of Polish and of French-Canadian descent, who have found employment in its industries, now chiefly cotton textiles and radio tubes.

The Inspiration of a Wife

It was in Mall Street that Hawthorne, losing his job as Surveyor of the Port with the downfall of the Democratic Administration, in 1849, settled down to the writing of longer romances, and produced "The Scarlet Letter." On receiving his dismissal, and seeing only poverty ahead, he went home from his office in the Custom House, to tell the dreary news to his wife. Her quick reply was, "Oh, then you can write your book!" and she fetched from a hiding place the sum of $150 which she had managed to save out of housekeeping funds, to meet the needs of the first few months. James T. Fields, the Boston publisher, pressed the reluctant author to show him the preliminary chapters of "The Scarlet Letter," when calling on him one day, and cheered him on with what the discouraged novelist considered rather exaggerated praise.

The random caller at number 14 is likely to ring the numerous bells in vain, especially during the working hours of the day, but there is little to see except the dull brown clapboard building, cut into four tenements, three in the main part, and one in the ell, which is number 14½. Going back toward the Common, surprised every so often by the sudden popping into view of small flower gardens between the houses, passing the high wooden fence of an earlier maritime pattern, and the first floor window exhibiting the announcement, "Card Reading," the hunter of literary landmarks finds a dingier district. It is beyond the imposing building probably pointed out by a gray-eyed policeman as the "Hawt'orne Hotel," and it is a region where all the doors look like back doors, and all the front piazzas like the kitchen porch.

Hawthorne's Natal Place

Number 27 Union Street, also guessed at by the neighboring numbers, and number 10½ Herbert Street, stand back to back, with a narrow yard between them, for they are on parralel streets running into Essex. The Union Street house, small and squarish, and a sort of battleship gray, contains only one family. Here Nathaniel Hawthorne was born, on July 4, 1804. When a small child he moved into his grandfather's house in Herbert Street, across the yard. This is now a pumpkin yellow tenement house of three stories, its original shape disguised by the straight piazzas of regular tenement style on its three levels. It houses no fewer than six families. Here, in his lonely study under the eaves, on the second floor, the youthful graduate of Bowdoin College returned in 1825, to spend the next 12 years a hermit in a household of hermits. Each member, he, his mother and two sisters, lived a seperate existence, with meals left on a tray at each door, each going about his personal affairs and walking out, alone, by the seashore and the historic wharfs.

The author recluse made few friends. It is said that descendants of marine merchants who considered him disloyal to his native town are, even today, cool at the mention of his name. Indeed, there is no fuss about him in Salem, except at "The House of Seven Gables," in Turner Street, where the delighted tourist finds many things which quite likely were the prototype of settings and furnishings described in the novel, "The House of the Seven Gables." This charming example of Elizabethan gabled architecture, built in 1688 by John Turner, was during Hawthorne's residence in Salem the home of his cousin, Susan Ingersoll. It is recorded that while he was calling on her once she mentioned that in its original condition, to which it has since been restored, the building had as many as seven gables, whereupon the thought struck him that the subject was good for romance. Upon the publication of his book he denied that he had held any definite house or street or town in mind while writing, and no intelligent author would bind himself in a novel of such fanciful range to the limitations of a visible structure, but it requires very little imagination to people "Clifford's room," the little "cent shop," and "Hepzibah's sitting room" with the characters of the book. The house and two adjoining houses of the same period, moved thither from another part of the town, attract thousands of tourists each season, and they provide the means by which the House of Seven Gables Settlement carries on social service work with the neighborhood children, largely of Polish descent.

Many Personal Belongings

Near the Derby Wharf and the Herbert Street home the visitor will find the old Custom House, an impressive building of red brick, where Hawthorne occupied the office of Surveyor of the Port, from March, 1846, until he was dismissed in June, 1849. A mahogany walking stick of his lies in a drawer. There are also tucked away in this building the white porcelain inkstand he used, and the sand dredger which served at that period as blotter, as well as the wooden-handled stencil bearing his name, with which he stamped inspected cargoes. In his introduction to "The Scarlet Letter," telling how the fragment of red fabric which inspired the tale came to light among documents he found in the Custom House, he has written, "No longer seeking nor caring that my name should be blazoned abroad on title-pages, I smiled to think that it had now another kind of vogue. The Custom House marker imprinted it, with a stencil and black paint, on pepper-bags, and baskets of anatto, and cigar-boxes, and bales of all kinds of dutiable merchandice, in testimony that these commodities had paid the impost, and gone regularly through the office. Borne on such queer vehicle of fame, a knowledge of my existence, so far as a name conveys it, was carried where it had never been before, and, I hope, will never go again."

This "queer vehicle of fame," together with other objects owned by Hawthorne, and the pine, slant-top desk of his, now in the Essex Institute collection, will probably be put into an exhibit in the Custom House when the present restorations are completed. The building is to become a unit in the Salem Maritime National History Site, a project undertaken by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

Live Graciously
in a charming home that has all the advantages of a private estate, but none of the cares of housekeeping. Full Hotel Service — Selected Clientele.
Leases for fall and winter are now being made. Transient Rooms and Family Suites Available.
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Gilman M. Lougee, Manager
HOTEL Beaconsfield
1731 BEACON ST · BROOKLINE

N. E. Vital Area in Continent Defense

Continued from Page 1

air force itself will be scattered at numerous fields throughout the northeastern area. By thus scattering the defense air forces no great single portion will thus be left open to attack and possible destruction.

The air defense scheme for the Northeast—and this, of course, may be altered by the plans of the Joint Defense Board—visualizes, according to Capt. Milton Murphy, Commanding Officer of the United States Army Air Corps Detachment at East Boston, a triple line of defense. The first line would consist of an "air warning service" to be made up possibly of a cordon of vessels—possibly including the Neutrality Patrol—stationed approximately 500 miles off the North American coast to give the first warning of an impending air attack. Included also would be civilians in isolated strategic positions along the American coast who would also relay by telephone the approach or passage of an invading air force.

The secondary line of defense would be artillery and anti-aircraft defense, according to Captain Murphy, the former including the coastal defense in fixed positions and the latter a mobile force.

Directly behind this second line would come the actual Air Force itself—a body of interceptor pursuit ships whose task would be to make contacts with and harass the invading force. According to Captain Murphy trials of this defense scheme were tried out at the recent maneuvers in Winthrop, N. Y., and produced results to justify continuation of the proposed air defense plan.

CCC Shoe Contracts For Two N. E. Firms

Orders for 150,000 pairs of shoes for the Civilian Conservation Corps were made public yesterday by the Army. The orders follow: 75,000 pairs at $2.35, to the General Shoe Corporation of Nashville, Tenn., 30,000 pairs at $2.35, to the Hubbard Shoe Company, Inc., of Rochester, N. H., 10,000 pairs at $2.36 to the Allen-Squire Company of Spencer, and 35,000 pairs at $2.37 to the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All activity seems to revolve around the girl who is going back to school. The shops have outdone themselves this year in her favor, and everything that's destined to make life more attractive for her has been put right out where she can find it very easily. From clothes to gadgets to little room furnishings to trunks and luggage.

A radio seems to be a necessity these days. Everybody, young and old, likes to be within easy reach of one . . . so we can readily imagine just how quickly R. C. A. Victor's tricky little pocket size personal radio is going to catch on. Especially with the younger crowd who like their novelties to be practical. That's why we mention it as a suggestion in the way of a last-minute gift to the member of your family who is trekking off to school shortly. Of course, for that matter, there's no reason why anybody has to leave home to enjoy it; but it's an idea for them anyhow. You see, it's the smallest thing; so tiny that you can tuck it into your coat pocket. Something like nine inches long, your inches wide, and three inches deep. It weighs around four pounds and looks something like a camera. It starts receiving the minute you open the lid, and operates on a flashlight battery. Yet we're told that the reception is clear and strong. For that matter, Papa might like one in his office. You can get it at Shreve, Crump & Low for a matter of $20, or at Jordan's or Gilchrist's.

Small Clothes Dryer Should Please Husbands

Of course, we can see no reason why R. H. White's Dryer De Luxe should be suggested just for college girls, for we know umpteen women who live at home all the time who continuously annoy the man of the house with their laundry that they hang casually here and there in the family bathroom. The result is that when somebody wants a shower, they've got to move everything, piece by piece. However, here's a nice solution to all that business, in the way of a dryer that will hang on a bath towel rod, the back of a chair, or up on the shower curtain rod. Best of all, though, it'll hold several things at once, so that everything can be moved (if it must be!) en masse! It's made of aluminum, and will not rust, and costs an even dollar. You'll find it at the notions counter, which is on the street floor. Or you can phone for one; Hubbard 7430.

Only Three More Days And August Sales End

Unless you've been down that way lately, you aren't likely to know that you have only a few more days in which to take advantage of the special prices that are on the tags of lots of things at the Paine Furniture Store right now. Because their August sale will soon be over, you know. However, it's their Priscilla curtains that we're mentioning again, because they're always such a good buy. Even when they're regularly priced. Now they're down to at least a dollar less. And sometimes more. Which is quite a saving if you need to replenish more than one room at once.

Dashing through Sears, Roebuck's the other day we were reminded that the canning season is about to descend upon us. In fact, it already has as far as some vegetables are concerned. However, our recollection was due to the fact that they have all kinds of stuff that goes with the business and mechanics of the process. Like fruit jar funnels, jelly tumblers (you can get a dozen for 49c), paraffin, pint and quart size jars, a combination masher, ricer, and strainer, and last but not least, a big porcelain enamel canner with a removable wire rack that holds seven quart size jars, for 88c. Ordinarily it's more but they're having a sale.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Canned Goods Double-Tested For N. H. State Institutions

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28—A lot of attention has been given to certain individuals who are classified as tasters, those people who taste various foods. But there is an official of the State of New Hampshire who was not hired as a taster, yet has just finished up his annual tasting job in connection with the purchasing of $22,000 worth of canned goods.

Purchasing Agent Harold Cheney each year samples canned goods in connection with the purchasing of goods for State institutions. The bidders are required to send in two samples of their products along with their bids. One of the samples is used for testing, while the other is kept for comparison with the goods shipped by the successful bidder. About two-thirds of the canned goods purchased by the State are purchased in gallon cans, and more than 100 different items of food are listed.

Size of Legislature

Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller announces that 54 of New Hampshire's smaller towns will be without representation in the next session of the Legislature. Regarding this matter, the majority view seems to be that the law-making body of about 400 members is no larger than it should be. Movements to cut it, nevertheless, are frequent. The State comprises about 200 small towns, a few medium sized ones, and less than a dozen cities. Representation is on a basis of population, a small community being entitled to representation every other session or every third session. A large part of the towns that will go unrepresented this winter are located in the White Mountain area, but there are towns in all sections of the State too small for representation at every session.

Tramway Proposal

The idea of a tramway up Sunapee Mountain has received the approval of the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Regional Association, and a committee has been named to promote the project. Apparently enthused by the success of the Cannon Mountain Aerial passenger tramway in Franconia Notch, those interested in the recreational development of the Sunapee area started the movement. They feel that the project would serve a dual purpose of attracting summer tourists and winter sports enthusiasts, because of the view obtainable from the mountain and the skiing facilities that are being provided there.

Airport Extension

As part of National defense, a $300,000 expansion will be carried out at the Manchester municipal airport. According to present plans, the program would be rushed to completion with some of the work being done under WPA activities and some by private contractors. All runways at the airport would be extended, with a maximum length of 5,000 feet of hard-surface 150 feet wide. Boundary lights will be installed along the edges of the runways to guide pilots in night landings. It is also understood that some sort of housing facilities are being considered, possibly the construction of barracks where student pilots and those studying aviation groundwork could be accommodated.

To Hold Freshets Back

Progress is being made on the Franklin Falls flood-control project. Four hundred thousand cubic yards of ledge are being removed for construction of the spillway on the west side of the dam. Earthen materials are being brought in to form the base of the dam. A sub-contractor is starting to pour concrete for the conduits through which the waters of the Pemigewasset River will flow during normal levels. Meanwhile work is going on in the new model town of Hill, which is being built to replace the present village.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week of Sept. 23, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

bos. 1790

Look your coolest—
feel your coolest in
washable apparel.
Interesting rates . . .

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

YOU need insurance

WE sell insurance.
YOU want the best.
WE sell the best.

See Us for Complete Protection!

OBRION, RUSSELL & COMPANY
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BOSTON

BAYARD TUCKERMAN, JR.
ARTHUR J. ANDERSON
ROBERT J. DUNKLE, JR.
ROBERT T. FOREST
JULIUS F. HALLER

INSURANCE
of Every Description

Red Sox Face Uphill Struggle With 20 of Their Next 31 Games on the Road

Boston, Chicago Sox Duel For First Division Berth

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the American League pennant is not involved, the current two-day Fenway Park series between the Red Sox and Chicago White Sox, which closes tomorrow, has a crucial aspect. As the locals, in fourth place, were only two games up on the visitors early today, Manager Joe Cronin must capture at least one of these contests to stay in the first division.

Still chased by spotty pitching, the Red Sox face an uphill struggle to earn a slice of that much-sought-after World Series money. Excluding this afternoon's test with the White Sox, they have 30 games to play and 20 of them are scheduled on the road. Before the final gun barks on Sept. 29, Cronin stops at every rival park in the circuit.

White Sox at Home

Meanwhile, the White Sox, who are Joe's only fourth-place threat in these final weeks, play most of their engagements at Comiskey Park, Chicago. Of the 33 remaining in Jimmy Dykes' schedule book, only eight will be contested on enemy territory. Dykes not only has weak Boston pitching on his side, but also the schedule. However, the Red Sox are prepared to wage a stiff battle.

As an interesting sideline in the present Fenway series, fans can watch the batting duel between Ted Williams and Luke Appling. For the benefit of those not up to date in statistics, the Red Sox left fielder and Chicago shortstop are high in the individual hitting race, and at the moment are interested in second place. Rip Radcliff of the St. Louis Browns leads, but there is plenty of time for Williams or Appling to take over. It is the opinion locally that Teddy could win the crown if he would forget about home runs and concentrate on singles. Having taken the runs-batted-in title in his freshman 1939 year, the lanky left fielder would like to add the hitting leadership to his mounting collection.

Lupien Comes Back

Tony Lupien, the one-time Harvard athlete who will report to the Red Sox on the approaching western trip, won high regard from the critics at Sarasota last spring. Although only one year out of college at the time, the left-handed first baseman surprised Red Sox officials with his power drives and defensive work. Signed to a Little Rock contract in the fall of '39, Tony was promptly tied up by Boston papers and farmed to Little Rock.

How soon Lupien might take over the first base duties at Fenway Park cannot be determined. It has been pointed out that the initial bag might be open next spring if Jimmy Foxx continued behind the plate. But this is not likely. The Red Sox are almost certain to strengthen their backstopping department before another season rolls around—perhaps before this one is concluded. And, of course, Foxx would go back to his old position. However, Double-X will not go on forever and Lupien is his logical successor.

To keep the records straight, the Red Sox have recalled 14 players from their minor league clubs. The list includes pitchers Will Butland, Mickey Harris, Woody Rich and Wilfred Lefebvre from Scranton of the Eastern League; pitchers Bill Sayles and Al Brazle, and infielders Lupien and Hal Seiling from Little Rock of the Southern Association; outfielder Leo Nonnenkamp from Newark of the International League; pitcher Charley Wagner, catcher George Lacy and infielder Paul Campbell from Louisville of the American Association, and pitchers Frank Dasso and Larry Powell from San Francisco of the Pacific Coast League.

Harris and Rich, along with Lupien, will report to the parent organization at the close of the Eastern League play-offs, but the others will not be seen until spring training at Sarasota next March.

Wood Signed As Backfield Coach At Northeastern

The signing of Johnny Wood as assistant football coach at Northeastern carries on the "Harlow tradition" started when Jimmy Dunn took over the Husky athletic chores three years ago. Wood served as assistant to Harlow at Harvard for three years.

Wood, a regular half-back for two years at University of Pittsburgh, worked with Dunn at Harvard and Jimmy made a flying trip to West Virginia a week ago to complete arrangements.

The Harlow tradition really is something now at Northeastern. Dunn played for Dick at Western Maryland and followed him to Harvard. Harold Kopp, captain of Dick's 1932 Western Maryland team and a running mate of Dunn's, joined Jimmy in his first year at Northeastern and has been there ever since.

Then Dunn lured Pete Mergo, a starry Western Maryland halfback of the Harlow regime, to Boston two years ago. It is Mergo's place that Wood is taking, but the tie-up with Harlow is still apparent.

The new Husky coach has a wide athletic background. He started at Magnolia High School in his native New Martinville, West Virgigia, winning letters in football, basketball, track, and tennis. At Pitt he competed in track as well as football.

According to present plans, Wood will coach the Northeastern backs, while Kopp will stick with the line and do the scouting. All three Harlow products will greet the Husky candidates next Tuesday.

End of Rainbow

By the Associated Press

Her days of glory over, the yacht Rainbow, which in 1934 defended the famous America's Cup against T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger Endeavour, was being stripped today of all fittings having a market value, preparatory to going to the ship breakers to be reduced to scrap metal.

Rainbow cost her backers, headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, close to a half million dollars. What she brought as junk has not been divulged, but rumors around the Lawley Shipyard place the figure at around $12,000. Her steel and bronze hull and lead keel probably will feed munitions mills at fancy prices and her powerful windlasses and winches may find useful places on other craft.

Passing of Rainbow will leave only three America's Cup contenders, the America, a Naval Academy shrine at Annapolis and original winner of the trophy bearing her name; the Ranger, Vanderbilt's 1937 defender, and Yankee, three-time defense aspirant.

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	9	3	2	.600
Salvo	16	8	6	.571
Errickson	27	9	9	.500
Sullivan	28	8	12	.400
Strincevich	25	4	6	.400
Posedel	29	9	16	.360
Piechota	18	2	4	.333
Coffman	27	1	4	.200
Javery	23	0	3	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Heving	30	8	3	.727
Grove	17	6	3	.667
Johnson	12	4	2	.667
Wilson	34	9	5	.643
Dickman	29	8	6	.571
Hash	32	7	6	.538
Galehouse	23	6	6	.500
Bagby	30	8	14	.364
Ostermueller	23	3	7	.300
Fleming	2	0	0	.000

Fairways

"Splitting the Fairways" Column will be found on Page 12 today.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Ladies' Day, Fenway Park, 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Type of Boats Used in National Junior Series

By a Staff Photographer
These Triangle Class yachts are being sailed by young hopefuls in the National junior yacht racing championship for the Sears Bowl off Gloucester, Mass.

Baseball Games

Today

American League
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

National League
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Tomorrow

National League
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.

American League
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.

More Room

DENVER (*AP*)—A half dozen old houses have been torn down to make way for an addition to the municipal auditorium, scene of the national A. A. U. basketball tournament for the last six years.

Bobby Coulson and Mates Hope to Take Sears Bowl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28—A sterling stern chase on the part of Bobby Coulson of Eastern Yacht Club not only saved a complete tobogganing over the snowy soft sea, but his lead in the Sears Bowl championship by jumping from last to fifth berth to hold a 2¼-point lead over Crocker Nevin of Kollegedwigwok Yacht Club, Blue Hill, Maine, as the 10 crews sailing in the National junior yacht racing championship drifted off this port in the sixth race of the series this morning.

The only girl skipper in the series, Sally Willcox of Richmond County's Raritan Bay, N. J., section, received the blue curl of the winner's salute in this fifth encounter, as Neven shortened Eastern's margin with a second. Pequot's third kept that trio still in the running, 5½ points astern of Eastern.

Shuffling of the point score gave eastern the lead with 45½ points; Kollegedwigwok 43¼, Pequot 40, Haven 33¼, Squantum South Shore 31, Milwaukee, Wis., 30, Edgewood Yacht Club, Narragansett Bay, R. I., 29, Point O' Woods Yacht Squadron, L. I., 27, Thames Yacht Club, Eastern, Conn., 17.

The windless start this morning afforded plenty of room for the "guessing" department and after the first leg of the triangular course was over, Miss Willcox had opened up a long lead that was never threatened. Coulson rounded the first mark a poor last, but on the run to the second turn, picked up three boats.

The last leg, which originally was scheduled to windward, at first appeared to be a close-haul; but a minor wind shift gave the 10 boats a weather test off Dog Bar breakwater.

Coulson short-tacked with smart tidal efficiency to east by Squantum and Edgewood for his fifth. Meanwhile Miss Willcox had finished handily, with Nevin, Pequot's Roderick McNeill and Point O' Woods Yacht Squadron following.

Although Eastern's lead was clipped considerably, Coulson brought the sailing gallery to their feet with last-moment hitches that saved his standing.

Talbert Beats Alice

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28 (*AP*)—Alice Marble may be the best woman tennis player in the country, but she still would have her troubles in men's competition. She bowed yesterday morning to William Talbert of Cincinnati, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, in an exhibition match at the Newport Casino.

Miss Marble featured the final matches of a three-day series of exhibitions held here. In the afternoon she defeated Valerie Scott of England, 6—4, and then paired with Katharine Winthrop of Boston in turning back Betty Nuthall of London and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, 6—3, 6—2.

Tiller Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28—The name Willcox is as synonymous in National Junior yachting circles as Di Maggio in baseball.

Four years now a Willcox has appeared skipper of Richmond County's trio, two boys and a girl, and from all accounts there are two more to come.

In 1936, Roger Willcox introduced his family name and for two years represented his Raritan Bay area in the Sears Bowl series. The second season found Roger finishing close to Charles Stetson of Pequot Yacht Club, Southport, Conn.

Brother Warner was a member of Roger's crew that year at Marblehead, Mass., and the next two years handled the tiller for Richmond County.

Third Spot

Warner was in third spot behind Dick Mechem's championship outfit from North Shore, Mass., last year, and Emil Mosbacher, Jr., of Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Long Island Sound.

This year little Sally is the keeper of the household yachting prestige. and also Richmond County's. The 16-year-old young lady, who crewed for her brother last season, was unchallenged in her district which is dominated by the Comet Class.

Sally is one of the top skippers of the numerous class in that area, proving a decided threat even to veteran skippers. Inasmuch as the elimination series was scheduled to be raced in Comets, the other junior crews decided to take a vacation this summer.

But Sally has another season of junior yachting before she reaches the 18-years limit, and the juniors around Raritan Bay had better take a few more lessons if they hope to stop this Willcox domination.

Though Sally will have to hang up her junior tiller ranking after next year, the Willcox family may still be heard from in the future. For after Sally comes Ann, and after Ann comes Dolores.

Only 14

Ann is but 14, and was listed as an alternate on the Richmond County crew this year, although she failed to make the trip here. In her place was brother Roger, who is listed as chief adviser and chaperone. Roger will be a senior at Harvard this fall while Warner is a sophomore at Dartmouth. Both are intercollegiate dinghy rivals.

Little Dolores is just learning the meaning of sheets and tiller, but if the Willcox tradition means anything, she, too, will be threatening juniors in a few years.

So watch out, you 12-year-olds, there will be another Willcox matching tacks and wind splants.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
*Rowell	99	356	117	.329
Cooney	83	275	84	.305
Ross	119	457	139	.304
Miller	118	444	125	.282
West	106	395	110	.278
Moore	82	272	72	.265
Hassett	111	430	100	.232
Sisti	101	388	88	.226
Glossop	67	181	40	.221
Andrews	18	32	6	.188
Masi	57	123	23	.187
Berres	79	184	33	.179
Wietelmann (*Leads National League)	96	16	2	.125

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	23	35	13	.371
Williams	113	435	148	.340
Finney	109	463	152	.328
Di Maggio	77	280	89	.318
Foxx	114	402	126	.313
Cramer	122	538	166	.309
Gelbert	26	81	25	.309
Cronin	121	443	127	.287
Doerr	120	474	136	.286
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Peacock	53	109	30	.275
Spence	39	59	15	.254
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	21	47	6	.111

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	nouncer	"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Recruiting program	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	"Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	The Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy	Paul Laval's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Uncle Jim's Ques-	"This, Our America":	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15 tion Bee	dramatization	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "Where	Tudor Williams' Quartet
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Plantation Party: vo-	Is Our Fifth Column?"	Sport program
8:45 drama; news	night": drama	calists; orchestra	N. E. Town Meeting	Rozelle Swing Quartet
9:00 Star Theater:	"The Song of Your	Abbott and Costello:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalists; orch.	Life": orchestra	comedy; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 Columbia Concert	Senator Clark, Mo., on	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Sheep and Goats Club":	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Orchestra	conscription	dramatic sketch	Richard Huey, m. c.	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Don Allen's Music
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	The Brass Hats
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	The Rhythm Five
11:00 News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator Wheeler, Mont.	The Swrenaders
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Musi-	"Portia Blake": drama.	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cal Clock"	"Kate Hopkins": drama.	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin' "	News; Mildred Carlson.	N. E. Town Hall Party.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 News Service	"The Breakfast Club":	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 WEEI Food Fair.	Don McNeill, m. c.;	"Alice Blair": sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	Radio Review
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News.
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Frank Luther, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Musicale
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	The Gauchos
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	"Monitor Views the News'
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	"The Johnson Family"	Alba, Tosi, and Dario
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Miani, song recital
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"It Looks From Here"	Hymns of All Churches.	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": drama.	"25 Years Ago Today"	Novachord solos
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Western Serenade
3:15 "Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama.	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	game, Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	nouncer	"Console Capers"
4:00 Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Music: Speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	game, Jim Britt, an-	"Consolaires"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills" drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European News	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Serenade": records	"Let's Dance"
7:45 views	vocalists	prano; violin; organ	Arthur Mann, talk	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Canadian Holiday":	NBC Concert Orchestra	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	NBC Concert Orchestra	News Service	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Sport program
8:45 Seems": news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	"Midweek Function":	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	recording	Helen Jepson; Joseph	Raymond Gram Swing	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Gen. Hugh S. Johnson	Schildkraut; John Gar-	Seventh Annual All-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	Concert in Miniature	field; Mary Healy; or.	Star football game	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	European news	Rudy Vallee Variety pro-	from Soldier Field,	News Service
10:15 Acceptance speech	Notification address and	gram	Chicago	Victor Arden's Orch.
10:30 of Henry A. Wal-	acceptance speech of	Acceptance speech of	Acceptance Speech of	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
10:45 lace	Henry A. Wallace	Henry A. Wallace	Henry A. Wallace	Swinging Strings
11:00 News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Seventh Annual All-	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Star football game	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	from Soldier Field,	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Chicago	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Aug. 29

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Programs

For Thursday, Aug. 29

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Sidelights on World Affairs," arranged by Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Wilhelm Backhaus, piano concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Violin Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Operetta: Budapest Concert Orchestra; Liszt: Saint Cecilia. Violin and Harpe; News in English; Dance Music. Hungarian composers. HAT4, 9:12 meg. 32.8m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News and News Commentary. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:40 p. m.—Japanese Music—Nagauta. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6. 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg. 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera: "La Traviata." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Bishop Leads N. E. Golfers In Amateur Qualifying Test

By the margin of a putt which hung on the lip of the cup on the 18th green, Ted Bishop of Woodland yesterday missed tying Johnny Fischer's record of 67 for the championship course at The Country Club in Brookline.

As it was, Ted scored a three-under-par 68 on his second round in the qualifying round for the national amateur golf championship which gave him a total of 142 for the 36-hole test, won him the medal from 35 other players, and saw him tie for second out of 746 golfers who competed in the nation-wide test.

Only one other golfer in the country scored a 68 yesterday, and that was Leo Martin, the New England champion, who burned up the course on his first 18 holes. In the afternoon he kited to a 77, which gave him a total of 145, but which saw him win runner-up honors in this district.

Altogether seven players qualified here yesterday, to accompany Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford to Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y., for the championship next month. Ouimet and Guilford, by virtue of their victories in the national event, were exempt from playing in the qualifying round.

Other Qualifiers

The other five qualifiers included Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I., Metropolitan champion; Tommy Leonard Jr., of Nashua, N. H., runner-up in the recent New England amateur; Walter Senna of New Bedford, 22-year-old paint sprayer in a golf ball factory; Mel Demarais of United Shoe, consistent amateur around these parts; and Clarence Earley of Salem, who qualified for the first time.

Though Martin scored a 68 also, it was Bishop's round that received the most attention. As he stroked the putt on the final green, a large gallery held its breath; when the ball stopped on the edge, it exploded that breath in a long, drawn-out "Oh!"

In the morning Ted had been only so-so. His card of 74 was three over par, due mainly to putts that would not drop. He started out in the afternoon and reached the turn in 35, even par, before he really began to get hot.

Birdies

The 10th hole he played in regulation figures. On the long par-five 11th, he sank a seven-footer for a birdie, which he followed by sinking a nine-footer for a deuce on the short 12th. He got his four on No. 13, and then proceeded to chip in from 20 feet for another birdie on the par-five 14th. His only mistake came at the 15th, where a faded drive into the rough plus a scuffed second shot made him bogie the hole.

He got that stroke back immediately, however, when he dropped a curling, 35-foot putt for another deuce at the par-three 16th. The 17th saw him barely miss a 20-footer for another birdie, and the 18th was a heart-breaker.

Second Time

Yesterday saw Bishop qualifying for the national for the second time in his career. He missed in 1936, did not try in '37, made it in '38 and went to Pittsburgh where he was beaten by Johnny Fischer in the first round. Last year he did not play in the qualifying round.

Ted and Leo were the only ones at The Country Club yesterday either to match or break par figures. Earley made the last of the seven available places when he beat Fred Hannon, South Shore champion, in a play-off, after both had tied with 152's. Hannon hooked his drive on the first hole onto the 18th fairway, was short with his second, and eventually got down in five, while Earley reached the green with a beautiful No. 3 iron and two-putted for his par. "That's the first time I've had a par on this hole all day," Earley declared as he shook hands with Hannon.

Those Who Failed

Among those who failed to qualify were Leo's twin brother, Ed, who did make the grade last year; Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk, Maine, twice the New England champion; Warren Ingersoll of Flourtown, Pa., national squash racquets champion; Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, the promising 17-year-old youngster; Dave Whiteside of New Bedford, former New England titleholder; Joe Melanson of Salem, New Hampshire champion; Ken Corcoran of Oyster Harbors, a nationally-known golfer; Bobby Knowles of the home club, Florida champion; and Fred Wright, seven times State champion.

Wright's failure to qualify was a disappointment both to himself and to the gallery. As it was, Fred would have made the play-off for the final place if he had not had to take a penalty stroke when his ball moved as he addressed it on the 14th fairway in the morning.

* * * *

One of the misfortunes of the day was the disqualification of Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, the former State champion who went to the semifinals of the national five years ago. Joe had shot a 72-79—151 and apparently had landed a place, when it was discovered that his second-round card totalled only 78, although he had marked it 79 and had so announced it. A four had been put down for him on the 17th, where he had taken a five, and Joe forgot to add up his card before he signed it. Even though the mistake was an honest one, President C. Campbell Patterson of the M. G. A. was forced to disqualify him.

* * * *

Fred Hannon, who lost out to Earley in the play-off, was named first alternate, and Bobby Knowles second alternate when he beat Fred Wright in a play-off. Wright became third alternate.

Horseshoe Champions

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (CP)—The four-man New York horseshoe team composed of James O'Shea, Larry Mahoney, Vito Feliccia and Ken Hurst, won the international team championship at the Canadian National Exhibition here. The New Yorkers won 25 games, lost seven and as a team shot a percentage of 72.

A Toronto team placed second and a Buffalo foursome, made up of J. Hepple, W. Lee, A. Absolom and W. Smith, captured third-place honors.

Girls' Golf

Semifinal Round Scores at Woodland Today

Mary Jane Wilson, Attleboro, defeated Ann Fitzgibbons, Duxbury, 7 and 6.
Marcia Perrin, Gantuit, defeated Ruth Wilcox, United Shoe, 4 and 3.

Junior-Junior Division

Ann Gerrish, Wellesley, defeated Gene O'Neil, Woods Hole, 1 up.
Nancy Jones, Bellevue, defeated Patty Murray, Hatherly, 2 up.

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More Than 700 Golfers Play Two Rounds Apiece Seeking One of the 140 Places

Three Score 141 to Lead Amateur Golf Qualifiers

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—After watching the scores roll in from the 28 sectional qualifying rounds for the national amateur golf championship, it is possible to understand Bud Ward's threat to round up a team of amateur golfers and lick the pros' Ryder Cup team.

Not all the nation's best amateur golfers were competing yesterday when more than 700 players fired two rounds apiece in hopes of winning one of the 140 places in the amateur at New York's Winged Foot Club Sept. 9. Ten of them, in fact, drew automatic exemption because they had won the title in previous years. Still it would take a lot of sharpshooting to beat the kind of golf yesterday's leaders played.

Yates Failed

The top men in three districts turned in 36-hole scores of 141 and four other players were only a stroke behind. There were a couple of 68's and 69's recorded on individual rounds and scores in the low 70's were quite common.

Practically all the nationally famous players who were required to play through the sectional tests were steady enough to qualify. The most notable failure was Charley Yates, 1938 British Amateur champion and Walker Cup star. He shot rounds of 77-72—149 at Atlanta and took only the first alternate's berth, three strokes away from the sectional limit.

Among others who failed to qualify were Tommy Tailer, Jack Munger and Don Schumacher, who ran up against big and fast fields in their districts. But such as Ray Billows, 1937 and 1939 runner-up, Bob Sweeny, former British amateur champion, and Bob Clark, the public links champion, all qualified handily.

Leading Scorers

The leading scorers were Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., Jack Shields of Tulsa, and Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, who shot the 141's. The worst pair of successful rounds was turned in at Minneapolis where Don Peddie managed to qualify with 82-80—162.

Automatically exempted were Former Champions Marvin (Bud) Ward, Willie Turnesa, Johnny Goodman, Johnny Fischer, George Dunlap, Jess Sweetser, Francis Ouimet, Max Marston, Jesse Guilford, and Chick Evans.

Scores of the leaders in each district (number of qualifiers in parentheses):

Seattle (1)	Albert Campbell, Seattle	72-69—141
Durham, N. C. (4)	Bobby Dunkelberger, High Point, N. C.	70-71—141
Tulsa (3)	Jack Shields, Tulsa	70-71—141
Boston (7)	Ted Bishop, Auburndale, Mass.	74-68—142
Tampa (4)	Capt. Ken Rogers, Montgomery, Ala.	70-72—142
Cleveland (3)	Eddie Meister, Cleveland	73-69—142
Atlanta (4)	Tommy Barnes, Atlanta	71-72—143
Los Angeles (4)	Pat Abbott, Pasadena, Calif.	72-71—143
Cincinnati (5)	Maurice J. McCarthy, Cincinnati	71-72—143
Rochester, N. Y. (3)	John Cree, Buffalo, N. Y.	71-72—143
New York (25)	Robert Jacobson, Deal, N. J.	72-73—145
Chicago (15)	John Lehmen, Chicago	71-74—145
Dallas (6)	Billy Bob Coffey, Fort Worth, Texas	73-73—146
Washington (6)	Otto Breiner, Baltimore	74-72—146
Albany, N. Y. (3)	Bill Holt, Syracuse, N. Y.	72-74—146
	C. E. Moore, Albany	73-71—146
Huntington, W. Va. (3)	Jack Hoblitzell, Parkersburg, W. Va.	76-70—146
Detroit (5)	Tommy Sheehan, Detroit	73-74—147
New Haven, Conn. (5)	Harold H. Mandly, Avon, Conn.	74-74—148
Denver (2)	Robert Clark, Denver	76-73—149
	Frank J. English, Denver	73-76—149
St. Louis (2)	Bob Cochran, St. Louis	75-74—149
San Francisco (3)	Warner Keeley, Jr., Monterey, Calif.	73-76—149
New Orleans (2)	Fred Haas, Jr., New Orleans	73-76—149
Pittsburgh (6)	Toby Lyons, Cambridge Springs, Pa.	72-77—149
Philadelphia (10)	Harry Haverstick, Jr., Lancaster, Pa.	76-74—150
Omaha (3)	Gene Milbourn, Omaha	75-75—150
Kansas City (2)	Clancy Miller, Atchison, Kan.	74-76—150
Memphis (1)	Carey Middlecoff, Memphis	77-74—151
Minneapolis (2)	Bob Clark, St. Paul	79-76—155

Wyman Upset by Romberger In Left-Handers' Tourney

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28 (AP)—Robert Romberger of Toledo, Ohio, became the dark horse of the national left-handers' golf tournament yesterday when he ousted HermanWyman, St. Louis star, one up in a second-round match over the rain-soaked Norwood Hills course.

They were even after nine holes, but Romberger went to the 18th one up, and protected that lead to move into the quarter-finals where he met Alex Antonio of Roselle, N. J., the 1938 champion today.

Romberger defeated W. F. Mullady of Chicago, 6 and 5, in the first round, while Antonio, one of the classiest southpaw sluggers in the country, advanced with a 5-and-4 win over R. F. Koopman, Western Springs, Ill., in the second round after trimming D. A. Bird of Detroit, 5 and 3.

Alvin Everett of Rome, Ga., the defending champion, won by three-hole margins in both rounds yesterday. He downed H. K. Touchstone of Monroe, La., 3 and 2, in the morning, and then fired a one-over-par 72 at John Ross of Milwaukee to win 3 and 1.

Sam Alpert of Chicago, the tournament medalist, shot par golf to edge out a one up victory over Harry Bittenbender of Oil City, Pa.

Dan Scism, Evansville, Ind., sports editor, had to go 19 holes to beat a fellow Indiana lefty, E. J. Blank of Batesville, after turning in the biggest margin of victory of the tournament when he defeated J. W. Pierce of Graham, Mo., 8 and 6 in the opening round.

Riley Trumbo of Marseilles, Ill., turned in a 20-hole triumph over W. D. Guynes of Fountain, Tenn. The other quarter-finalists are E. G. Thompson of Columbus, Ohio, who had a 4-and-3 victory over Allen Mitchell of San Antonio, Texas, and Bob Edgar, only St. Louisan left in the tournament, who ousted J. R. Vance of Ponca City, Okla., one up.

Chicago Catcher —By Pap'

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IT IS BETTER TO HIT THAN TO RECEIVE
MIKE GOT BY ON HIS CATCHING ALONE LAST YEAR BUT THIS SEASON HE HAS BEEN POUNDING THE BALL AT A .300 CLIP
PAP'
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Big Ten Grid Officials In 2-Day Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28—More than 60 Western Conference athletic directors, football coaches and football officials meet in Chicago today and tomorrow for their annual pre-season football discussions. The meetings are held coincidentally with the All-Star Football Game in Chicago Thursday.

The Big Ten group as a whole will attend an all college football kickoff luncheon Aug. 29 in the Hotel Sherman, which will bring together coaches, officials and alumni from all parts of the country, in Chicago for the All-Star Game.

The Conference athletic directors who will attend include T. Nelson Metcalf, Chicago; Wendell S. Wilson, Illinois; Z. G. Clevenger, Indiana, and George L. Gardner, assistant director; E. G. Schroeder, Iowa; Fielding H. Yost, Michigan, and H. O. "Fritz" Crisler, assistant director; Frank McCormick, Minnesota; K. L. "Tug" Wilson, Northwestern; L. W. St. John, Ohio State; President E. C. Elliott, acting director at Purdue; and Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin.

The head football coaches, who will attend with members of their staffs and meet in joint session with the directors, are Robert Zuppke, beginning his 28th year at Illinois; A. N. "Bo" McMillin, Indiana; Dr. Eddie Anderson, Iowa, who is head coach of the All-Star squad; Crisler, Michigan; Bernie Bierman, Minnesota; Lynn Waldorf, Northwestern; Francis Schmidt, Ohio State; A. H. "Mal" Elward, Purdue; and Stuhldreher, Wisconsin.

The 1940 Big Ten officials panel, which will meet in all-day session tomorrow for rules interpretations, includes Rollie A. Barnum (Wisconsin); Frank Birch (Earlham); Willia mA. Blake (Columbia, Iowa); Lyle Clarno (Bradley); Dr. E. F. Cigrand (Northwestern); Jack Crangle (Illinois); E. C. Curtiss (Chicago); La Vern Dilweg (Marquette).

Also, R. J. Eichenlaub (Notre Dame); R. W. Finsterwald (Ohio Wesleyan); Fred Gardner (Cornell); John S. Getchell (St. Thomas); Paul G. Goebel (Michigan); Perry Graves (Illinois); Anthony Haines (Yale); Don Hamilton (Notre Dame); H. G. Hedges (Dartmouth); Dr. R. W. Huegel (Marquette); W. D. Knight (Dartmouth); Roy Knipschild (Chicago); E. C. Krieger (Ohio U.); Frank Lane (Cincinnati); Lloyd Larson (Wisconsin).

Also, Mike Layden (Notre Dame); Joe Lipp (Chicago); James Masker (Northwestern); Howard V. Millard (Illinois Wesleyan); Meyer Morton (Michigan); Dave Noble (Nebraska); Russell H. Rupp (Debanon Valley); A. A. Schabinger (Springfield); John Schommer (Chicago); George Simpson (Wisconsin); Herbert Steger (Michigan); Ernie Vick (Michigan); John Waldorf (Missouri); and John Wilson (Ohio State).

Splitting the Fairways

McSpaden Trails Metz

Out of a total of nine players it sent to the P. G. A. golf championship at Hershey, Pa., New England had five players left in the tournament as match play began this morning.

Heading the list was Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, who came within a shot of tying Dick Metz for the medal over the rain-soaked, mud-covered course. Metz added a 71 yesterday to his first-round 69 for a 140 total, while "Jug" had a 71 and a 70 for 141.

The others who joined McSpaden from this district in match play included Henry Bontempo of Franconia, who made the qualifying test via the play-off route; Johnny Thoren of Woodland, Stan Parzich of Wilbraham, and Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham.

First-round pairings today found McSpaden and Parzich meeting in the top half of the draw, while Bontempo was playing Ed Dudley. In the lower half Thoren was trading shots with the medalist, Dick Metz, and Nettelbladt was playing Leland Gibson of Kansas City.

Two adopted sons of Massachusetts, Jimmy Thomson and Horton Smith, both of Chicopee, both made the grade easily. Thomson, the powerful hitter, put together rounds of 75 and 78, while Smith had two rounds of 75. The qualifying deadline was 154.

* * *

The McNamara Trophy, most sought-after prize of the Automotive golf tournament, was won yesterday by Orvil Hagaman, a left-hander, who had a reduced card of 86-61. Hagaman's net score edge that turned in by Percy E. Frost, who had a 92-62.

The tournament, held at Commonwealth Country Club, drew a record field of 172 this year. Out of this number 114 won prizes. Outstanding awards were the Alvan T. Fuller Trophy to Frost, the Harry K. Noyes Trophy to John Connell and Tom Johnson, with Johnson taking possession after the flip of a coin, and the C. E. Fay Trophy to Albion Danforth.

Low gross among the guests was posted by Gerry Anderson of Worcester, who had a 71. Behind him by just one stroke was Jesse Guilford of Woodland, who was tuning up his game for the national amateur championship.

* * *

Stan Neptune of Marshfield, paced the South Shore League Field Day yesterday when he scored a 72 to lead a field of 30. Low net was won by John Crafts of Hatherly with an 86-64.

* * *

The women's team from Wianno won the championship of the Cape Cod Women's Golf League for this summer yesterday, when it closed out the season with a 7-2 victory over Hyannisport. The final standing: Wianno 48½, Woods Hole 45, Oyster Harbors 37½, Hyannisport 34, Bass River 26, Woods Hole 23½, Eastward Ho! 21, and Pocasset 16½. Mrs. B. A. Rowland captained the winning team.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Murphy and Babe Dahlgren, Yankees — Former pitched three hitless innings on relief and Dahlgren singled home winning run in tenth to beat White Sox 5-4.

Claude Passeau, Cubs—Tossed seven-sitter, fanning five, to whip Giants 3-1.

Martin Marion, Cardinals—His fourth inning homer proved winning run in 4-3 victory over Bees.

San Diego vs. St. Louis

SHELBY, N. C., Aug. 28 (AP)—San Diego, Calif., the western champion, and St. Louis, Mo., the southeastern titlist, will meet in the National semifinals of the American Legion junior baseball tournament.

San Diego advanced into the penultimate round with a sectional victory over Topeka, Kan., and St. Louis moved up with a sectional win over Little Rock, Ark.

Thursday's and Friday's games will be at night.

The winner of this tournament will play the winner of the northeastern eliminations now under way at Charlotte, N. C., for the national title. Site of the national finals will be selected at a later date.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	75	44	.630	
Brooklyn	67	51	.568	7½
St. Louis	62	55	.530	12
New York	61	56	.521	13
Pittsburgh	59	58	.504	15
Chicago	62	61	.504	15
Boston	47	72	.395	28
Philadelphia	39	75	.342	33½

Results Aug. 27

St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 3, New York 1.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P C	G B
Cleveland	72	50	.590	
Detroit	69	53	.566	3
New York	65	54	.546	5½
Boston	66	57	.537	6½
Chicago	62	57	.521	8½
Washington	52	68	.433	19
St. Louis	51	73	.411	22
Philadelphia	46	71	.393	23½

Results Aug. 27

New York 5, Chicago 4 (10 innings).
Only game played.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .353; Williams, Boston, .345.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 109; McCosky, Detroit, 100.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 108; Foxx, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 104.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 166; Radcliff, St. Louis, and McCosky, Detroit, 163.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 42; Boudreau, Cleveland, 41.

Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 16; Finney, Boston, and Keller, New York, 13.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 34; Di Maggio, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 29; Walker, Washington, 18.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 16-2; Rowe, Detroit, 11-3.

National League

Batting—Rowell, Boston, .329; Danning, New York, and Walker, Brooklyn, .321.

Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 90; Frey, Cincinnati, 89.

Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 100; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 99.

Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 152; Hack and Herman, Chicago, 146.

Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 36; Hack, Chicago, 33.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 12; Mize and Slaughter, St. Louis, 10.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 37; Rizzo, Philadelphia, 22.

Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 15; Moore, St. Louis, 14.

Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 13-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 11-3.

Semipro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 28 (AP)—The only undefeated teams in the National semipro baseball tournament—Sanford, N. C., and Enid, Okla.—battle tonight in their pursuit of some $5,000 first prize money.

Six other teams remain in the double elimination event after 12 days of play. The title game tentatively is set for Sunday night.

Houston, Texas, and Chicago have won four games each. Three-game winners are Natrona, Pa.; Duncan, Okla.; Mt Pleasant, Texas, and Worcester, Mass. All have lost once.

Last night's results:

Chicago 4, Wichita Stearman 1 (eliminated).
Houston 6, Buford, Ga. 0 (eliminated).

Hartnett Is Assured Of 1941 Papers

By the Associated Press

The sizzling Yankees and Cardinals were nearer the top today, but the best news on the sports page was that Gabby Hartnett will be back bossing the Chicago Cubs again next year.

Man and boy, Hartnett has been a ball-player's ball player for 19 years. For the last three, he's been running the Cubs, counting 1938, when he took over from Charley Grimm in mid-season and went on to win the pennant.

Signs In December

He hasn't done so well the last couple of seasons, and you heard rumors that the Cubs were getting ready to brush him off. But Phil Wrigley settled the thing yesterday. He admitted he wasn't too pleased with the Cubs' showing, but Gabby, he said flatly, will be back next year, although he won't sign a contract until December.

By way of celebration, the Cubs went out and knocked off the New York Giants, 3-1, behind the seven-hit hurling of Claude Passeau in one of three major league games that got by the weather. Passeau fanned five and didn't walk a man in chalking up his fifth victory in 13 days.

Cards Take Third

This decision, coupled with the St. Louis Cardinals' 4-3 win over the Boston Bees, shook up the National League standings, although it didn't disturb the top. The Cubs went into a tie with Pittsburgh for fifth place, the Giants dropped to fourth and the red-hot Cards went into third all by themselves.

Martin Marion's first major league homer proved the winning run for the Cards over Jim Tobin. Bob Bowman had a shutout until the eighth, when the Bees scored all their runs and Clyde Shoun came in to put out the fire.

The only American League tussle saw the New York Yankees nip Jimmy Dykes' White Sox 5-4 on a tenth inning run sent home by Babe (batting average .263) Dahlgren's single and three innings of hitless relief hurling by fireman Johnny Murphy. The victory boosted the Yanks to 2½ games from second-place Detroit and 5½ from the Cleveland Indians, both of whom were given a holiday by weather.

Packers Rule Favorite In Grid Contest

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers, champions of the National Professional Football League, were rated favorites over the College All-Stars last night as both squads concluded practice for their game at Soldier Field Thursday night.

The game, seventh in the series, may break all attendance records with a throng of 85,000. The advance sale was far beyond that of any previous All-Star attraction.

After the most lively and best defensive drill of the two-week training period, the All-Stars reported in Soldier Field last night for a secret drill under the towering lights of the massive lakefront stadium.

Color Scheme

Uniforms with silver pants, starred shoulders on jerseys carrying out the national color scheme of Red, White and Blue were issued to the squad of 69. Bud Kerr, Notre Dame end, whose fractured ankle may keep him out of the game, was the only member of the cast unable to participate in the drill.

Johnny Blood, former Green Bay star who was signed by the Packers to compete in this game only, was ruled ineligible. The officials held that if Blood had been signed for the season and on the same basis as other Packers there would have been no objection, but that signing a player for one game only probably would lead to unfair practices in future games.

The Packers will arrive today from Green Bay, Wis., where they concluded their training campaign designed to gain revenge for their 6-0 defeat by the All-Stars in 1937. They will take a light workout in Soldier Field tonight.

Coach Eddie Anderson of the All-Stars was elated over the showing of his players. He was silent on the strategy he intended to use, but indicated he would pour in reserves once the game got underway.

Three Halfbacks

He may rely upon three halfbacks—Nile Kinnick of Iowa, Kenny Washington of U. C. L. A. and Harold van Every of Minnesota—to carry the offensive load. Working with them probably will be Frank Emmons, Oregon fullback, performing at the quarterback post.

Coach Anderson also will keep another great backfield combination in reserve—Ambrose Schindler, Southern California; Bob Kellogg, Tulane; Banks McFadden, Clemson and Ken Heineman, Texas Mines.

Anderson said he intended to use every player who earns a right to be sent into the game.

"I've always been a believer in getting my best players in the lineup," Anderson said. "If a coach has two or three splendid players and passers, why should two of them sit on the bench and watch a third? The style of game that we hope will bring us victory cannot have too many good substitutes."

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Time Out for Freshman Nine

In the heat of an unprecedented American League race, with the Indians, Tigers, and Yankees poised for a three-club battle through September, it seems untimely to discuss the 1940 rookie situation. However, it so happens that one or two freshman stars are playing prominent roles in this new flag drama.

For example, there are Lou Boudreau and Ray Mack at Cleveland. This young keystone pair has done more to lift the Tribe to first place than any other single factor. They are hawks on ground balls, they can make double plays, and they are not pushovers in the batter's box. Both have been just over or just under the .300 mark all season.

Rosar Capable

When Bill Dickey couldn't get going behind the bat, Joe McCarthy found Buddy Rosar an able substitute. The former Newark backstop has good power at the plate, and judging by the type of pitching McCarthy generally gets, is a capable handler of hurlers.

Making threatening gestures at a permanent first division berth are the Chicago White Sox, managed by the underestimated Jimmy Dykes, who has planted Bob Kennedy at his old third base spot. Up to the present time, Bob's chief assets have been a rifle arm and a good pair of hands, but they say he is bound to hit. As this is written he is down around .250.

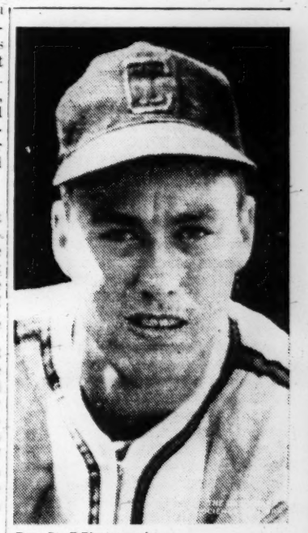
Young at First

With Mack, Boudreau, and Kennedy at three of the infield posts, Babe Young of the Giants could complete the unit. Now that the Babe has arrived at the Polo Grounds, Bill Terry has stopped looking for a first baseman. And he should. The boy is good enough. He is hitting over .300 and will drive in close to 100 runs before the schedule has run out.

Other rookie infielders deserve high recognition. There are Carvel 'Bama Rowell, second baseman of the Bees; Hal PeeWee Reese, the recently injured Brooklyn shortstop; Frank Gustine, who tours second for the Pittsburgh Pirates, and Joe Orengo of the Cardinals. Brooklyn critics called Reese the spark of the Ebbets Field club, prior to his mishap. Rowell, although not yet an outstanding defensive player, is leading the National League at bat. However, Mack and Boudreau get the call because of their machine-like precision as a team.

The majors are flooded with freshman outfielders, but three seem to stand well above the crowd. Bill Nicholson of the Cubs, Dominic Di Maggio of the Red Sox, and Chet Ross, the rangy Bee youngster, form a brilliant first-year outer defense. Any club in baseball could use this trio.

The youngest Di Maggio boy has run Doc Cramer out of center field at Fenway Park. In fact, Dom has threatened to run right through the high Boston barriers after enemy drives. He covers more ground than any fly chaser seen in a Red Sox uniform for many years. Not even the great Tris Speaker gave his team better protection. Will Di Maggio hit? He should. One strong point is in his favor. He has good eyes and judgment, and rarely goes after bad balls.



By a Staff Photographer

Bob Kennedy

Ross Is Hitting

Ross has hit more consistently for the Bees than he did last year at Evansville, in the Three-I League. His only drawback is a weak throwing arm, but this should improve. Nicholson has stepped up the Chicago attack with his heavy clouting. He looks like a real hitter.

Maurice Van Robays and Bob Elliott of the Pirates are freshman outfielders with a future. Walt Judnich's fine all-around play with the St. Louis Browns is obscured by the shadows of the second division. Cincinnati's Mike McCormick has pleased Bill McKechnie, whose big need was a left fielder at the beginning of the current race.

The rookie nine could get fair pitching from the following: Sid Hudson, Washington; Johnny Gorsica and Hal Newhouser, Detroit; Vern Olsen, Cubs; Marvin Breuer and Ernie Bonham, Yankees, and Herb Hash and Earl Johnson of the Red Sox—not a great staff, but one with many winning years ahead.

Dick Metz Pockets Medal As Pros Begin Match Play

BULLETIN

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 28 (AP)—Defending Champion Henry Picard of the home club scored the opening victory in the P. G. A. tournament today when he defeated Len Gallett of Milwaukee, 6 and 4 in their first-round match.

They were the first pair to tee off in drizzling rain and the first to reach a conclusion.

Ed Dudley of Philadelphia fired a hole-in-one at his first round opponent, Henry Bontempo, of Springfield, Mass. On the 212-yard fifth hole his three iron landed 10 feet short of the cup and rolled in to put him 2 up at that point.

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 28 (AP)—The 1940 Professional Golf Association's championship boiled down today to a series of two-man duels, holding more swift disaster for even the best of players than any other test in the game.

Over 18 holes anything can happen, and that's how this phase of the pro tournament starts out. Most of the players feel more comfortable about the 36-hole matches which come later in the week, until two men reach Sunday's final.

Sixty-four players shot 154 or better Monday and yesterday to qualify for these matches. Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., won the medal with 69-71—140, a stroke better than Harold (Jug) McSpaden, of Winchester, Mass.

Metz's performance was four strokes higher than the P. G. A. qualifying record and five above the 36-hole mark for this 7,017 yard course. It was remarkable though under the trying conditions of rain, mud, and cold.

The mud caught up with most of the players yesterday. Only seven in the two days compiled 36 hole scores equal to or better than par of 146 for that distance.

Defending Champion Henry G. Picard, who as home pro holds most of the records on this layout, trailed Metz and McSpaden with 73-69—142. Ben Hogan was fourth with 143, Ed Dudley had 145, and Vic Ghezzi and Johnny Kinder, 146.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 27

International League

Baltimore 3, Syracuse 0.
Toronto 3-1, Rochester 1-4.
Buffalo 5, Montreal 4.
Jersey City at Newark rain.

American Association

Columbus 7-5, Milwaukee 5-6 (second 6 innings).
Kansas City 4-5, Toledo 3-4.
Indianapolis-St. Paul (2) rain.
Louisville-Minneapolis (2) rain.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 5, Hollywood 2.
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 0.
San Diego 6, Seattle 3.
Portland 4, Sacramento 2.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 8, Fort Worth 4.
Tulsa 4, Dallas 0.
San Antonio 9, Beaumont 6.
Houston 5, Shreveport 4.

Southern Association

Birmingham 10, Chattanooga 8.
Memphis 17, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta 7, New Orleans 1.
Nashville-Little Rock (2) rain.

Eastern League

Hartford 5-2, Albany 3-3 (first 10 innings).
Only games.

Phils Recall Slugger

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (AP)—Danny Litwhiler, one of the leading hitters in the Eastern League, has been recalled by the Phillies from Wilkes-Barre, it is announced.

Series Extended

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28 (AP)—Albemarle, N. C., beat two opponents yesterday in the American Legion northeastern sectional baseball tournament and extended the double elimination series to an extra game.

The North Carolinians, led by Lefty Lisk, defeated Pittsfield, Mass., 8-2 yesterday afternoon and whipped Passaic, N. J., the defending champions, 11-9, last night.

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Commerce and Finance

Industry Sees Taxes More Onerous for the Larger Companies

Business and Industry

Baruch Finds Defense Body Functions Well

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Governmental agencies responsible for carrying forward the national defense program will find useful lessons in the record of the War Industries Board set up by President Woodrow Wilson and headed by Bernard M. Baruch, according to a special report on the work of the Board printed in the September issue of Fortune magazine, out tomorrow.

Save for a few minor changes, the economic mobilization of Nazi Germany was "conscientiously" built in imitation of the similar American system born of the United States War efforts and the work of the War Industries Board, Mr. Baruch writes in a foreword to the report, which was prepared by James L. Tyson with the cooperation of various members of the History Department of Harvard College.

The report summarizes briefly in eight points steps taken by the War Industries Board to enable the United States to prepare adequately for its part in the World War. They follow:

1. In 1918, the automobile industry was directed to curtail its production 75 per cent from the previous year in order to lessen its demand on the steel industry, whose entire output was needed for munitions;

2. To conserve steel and other materials, fuel, transportation and labor, the War Industries Board limited ordinary building operations for nonwar purposes to structures costing not more than $500 or additions of not more than $2,500, unless special permission was obtained;

3. In order to break the artificially inflated price set by the jute monopoly in Calcutta, the board ordered silver shipments to India stopped, thus threatening to create such a serious panic in Indian currency that within 48 hours jute prices dropped to a satisfactory level;

4. At a time when the open market price of copper was 35.74 cents a pound and going higher, the board induced the copper industry to sell the Government all the copper it needed for the army and navy at 16.67 cents a pound;

5. In order to obtain adequate supplies of nitrates needed for munitions, the board persuaded the Government of Chile, then neutral, to confiscate the closed German nitrate plants and sell their entire stock to the United States Government at a price about 40 per cent under the market;

6. To conserve both fabrics and labor and to reduce the strain on the textile industry, the board arranged through the French Ambassador to have the Paris style arbiters make short skirts and narrower frocks fashionable;

7. To reduce still further the production of civilian goods, the board persuaded the shoe industry to reduce the number of styles and limit the colors of shoes to black, white and one shade of tan;

8. By the time the armistice was signed, the board had laid plans to reduce all clothing styles to a few simple patterns.

"The editors of Fortune do not see how the leaders of American industry can meet the responsibilities of the rearmament program unless they have a thorough understanding of the steps that had to be taken to mobilize American industry for war in 1917 and 1918," the magazine comments on the report. "We believe it would be tragic if all the mistakes of the World War should be repeated over again."

"We have learned much about priorities, price regulation, conservation, substitutes and productive capacities.

"The Army and Navy now are well organized. There is no price inflation or insurmountable shortages of men and materials. And the present organization with its fine personnel seems to be coming to grips with the situation."

Mr. Baruch in his foreword stresses his thought that every one who reads the report will find in it "many salutary reminders" of the problems this country faced during the World War. These same problems, in a different form, are faced today, he finds, and he voices the hope that "the mistakes of those who were sailing an uncharted sea will not be made again and that unnecessary loss of time and money will thereby be avoided in our national preparedness, and, if the disaster of war should come, untold lives will thereby be saved."

Structural Steel Orders Up Sharply

By the Associated Press

New York

July orders for fabricated structural steel were the largest booked in any month during the last three years, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

Bookings totaled 184,499 tons in July, compared with 114,056 in the like 1939 month and 109,744 in June.

Orders in the first seven months of this year totaled 803,730 tons, compared with 780,303 in the like 1939 period and the average annual record of 797,906 tons in the five years of 1935-1939.

July shipments totaled 117,438 tons, about the average of the last four months. The backlog of unfilled orders totals 457,401 tons.

New Version of Excess Profits Tax Viewed Market Depressant

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new version of the excess profits tax, just approved unanimously by the House Ways and Means Committee, may give one inkling of the reasons behind the stock market's current apathy over the business recovery.

While the new version is a good deal easier on old-established corporations with large book values and small percentage earnings, it is a good deal harder on growing successful new corporations than the former version of the Jere Cooper subcommittee.

The outstanding liberalization of the new bill is the percentage on invested capital which corporations may earn before becoming liable to excess profits tax. For the big corporations it amounts to nearly 25 per cent increase in exemption.

Under the previous plan a corporation with a big book value and small earnings could figure its exemption at 4 per cent of invested capital (6 per cent for the first $500,000). Now it's 5 per cent and 7 per cent for the first $500,000.

New Bill Hits Big Concerns

That's very good for most of the railroads, rail equipments, steel companies, building material companies, and textile companies. It's not much good for the companies that have been earning over 5 per cent on invested capital unless they have expanded plant considerably in the last four years and it's of no interest at all to the companies that have been making over 10 per cent on book value, whether the excess over 10 per cent is because of conservative book-keeping, or because the money has gone into advertising or other intangibles, or because they were just good money-makers.

In fact, for the good money-makers the new bill has been made considerably more expensive in a number of ingenious ways. First off, the rates have been jacked up; they were from 15 to 40 per cent, but now they run up to 50 per cent. Second, the graduations step up much more quickly. Under the older bill the first 10 per cent over the exemption-base was taxed at 25 per cent, and then the tax stepped up with each additional 10 per cent.

Now the stairs are in dollars, and very steep, so that the top rate of 50 per cent is reached after the first $1,000,000 over the exemption base. That means that for rough calculations on big companies a straight rate of 50 per cent can be figured for virtually all the earnings to be made in 1940 and thereafter over the 1936-1939 earnings. So the new bill is much harder on the big than on the little companies.

And lastly, for such companies, i. e., for those companies that have done so well in recent years that they must take the "average-earnings" basis for the exemption, the normal income tax is to be jacked up from the present 20.9 per cent to 25 per cent.

Conscription of Capital

The top tax rate of 25 per cent on normal income and 50 per cent on all excess income over a four-year average, compares with the British rate of 42½ per cent normal income tax and 100 per cent on everything over the three-year average.

There is obviously a feeling in Congress that if men are to be conscripted capital must be also. It appears unlikely, however, that as many men will be needed in the mechanized army of the future as in the American army of a quarter-century ago, while on the other hand corporate income taxes are already far higher than then.

The figures from the Treasury's Statistics of Income tell an interesting story in this connection. They show, in millions of dollars—

	Net Corp. Income before Taxes	All Corp. Taxes, fed. and state	Per Cent	Leaving
1916	9,109	1,172	12.9	7,937
1917	11,141	3,183	28.6	7,958
1918	8,646	3,987	46.1	4,659
1936	8,052	4,149	51.2	3,903
1937	8,814	4,942	56.1	3,872
1938 (est.)	6,400	4,400	68.8	2,000

Poor Outlook for Stockholders

These figures tell the sad story of the decline in earning power of the modern corporate economy. The taxes in recent peace-time years, as given above, do not include any war excess profits tax except the tiny vestigial "excess profits tax" averaging about $30,000,000 a year, yet they considerably exceed the war-time total which included the huge war and excess profits tax of that day. Given earnings in this or future years at even the rates of the last three years, and the taxes above would be considerably larger than those given above for 1936-1939, even without Congress' imposing any further corporate taxes at all.

The normal corporate income tax in those days was 12 per cent, for example, and now it's 20.9 per cent. The amount left to tax is less than half what was left after war and excess profits taxes in those days. This is why extremely steep taxes now under consideration won't yield more than perhaps a twentieth of the coming budget deficit.

A straight excess profits tax of 100 per cent over the average earnings of recent years would probably not yield more than between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000. And in fact the move to increase the normal corporate income tax to 25 per cent (on companies using the "average-earnings" basis of exemption), which would make the second increase in this normal tax this summer, indicates one of the implications which the war has for stockholders. Even companies that don't make a nickel more in the anticipated defense boom may nevertheless have to pay nearly 30 per cent more in income taxes to the federal government.

Retail Leader

Major Benjamin H. Namm

Of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, N. Y., Chairman of a special committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association promoting National Retail Demonstration week which opens on Sept. 16.

Namm Predicts 250 Cities Will Mark Nat'l Retail Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Predicting that stores in at least 250 cities will participate in this year's National Retail Demonstration Week which is scheduled to open on Sept. 16, Major Benjamin H. Namm, Chairman of the special committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association promoting the event, announced at a press luncheon here that retailers in 134 cities and towns have already announced their intention of taking part and many more are expected to enter in during the next two weeks.

Both Saul Cohn, president of City Stores, Inc., and chairman of committees arranging for the special week here and in Philadelphia, and Lew Hahn, general manager of the association, told the meeting that the stores joining in the demonstration will emphasize the need for co-operation in the national defense effort.

"This year, instead of talking just about ourselves," Mr. Hahn said, "we will talk about national defense. Window displays and advertising will play up the need for co-operation with the Government in its defense program. We believe that the public interest we are able to attract to the defense program will help impress the public with the fact that the retailer is a valuable force for public service to his community."

Mr. Cohn reviewed the history of the retail demonstration week which was first inaugurated in 1938 and received the co-operation of stores in 158 cities and towns. Last year, he said, 189 cities and towns participated.

Power Production 9 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output in the week ended Aug. 24 dropped back from the near-record figure of the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Production of 2,570,618,000 kilowatt hours was down 1.4 per cent from the 2,606,122,000 in the week of Aug. 17, but was 9.2 per cent above the outturn for the same week last year.

It was a contraseasonal decline after two months of almost steady expansion. Utility circles attributed the setback in part to widespread cool weather which tended to curtail use of electric fans and other hot weather accessories in the electric appliance line.

Wickard Says Agriculture Is On Sound Base

FALLS CITY, Neb. (AP)—Agriculture is better prepared than any other industry to help bulwark democracy in a war-ridden world, Claude R. Wickard, newly appointed Secretary of Agriculture, asserted in an address prepared for delivery here today.

"Through the farmer's foresight, with the help of the farm program," he said, "the nation today has an abundance of those farm products which are as essential in war-time as the guns and munitions."

He came here to speak before a four-state farm rally in the first prepared address since his appointment to succeed Henry A. Wallace, Democratic vice presidential nominees whose policies Mr. Wickard pledged to "continue and strengthen."

Strong Agriculture Necessary

A strong American agriculture, Wickard declared, is essential "if we are to meet the challenge of aggressor nations."

"To let agriculture go through another period of farm strikes, penny sales and farm foreclosures comparable to that of the late twenties and early thirties could well be fatal in this day of economic wars. Aggressor powers seek such weaknesses as a means of penetration. A vital part of our national defense is guarding against such weaknesses. . . ."

He pointed out European blockades are causing "a severe loss in our export trade" and that it is impossible to predict "how much more serious this 'blackout of markets' may get."

"A totalitarian victory would almost certainly see all Europe organized into a single, huge bargaining agency. If we may judge by past experiences, this agency will be concerned with the economic domination of the countries with which it trades. Military domination is but a step from there."

Conservation and Control

Secretary Wickard said the "tried and sound two-horse team" of soil conservation and production control was helping to prevent mistakes agriculture made during "World War No. 1" when "we greatly expanded our agricultural production to meet the war demand."

Today, he said, the Federal farm program has enabled American agriculture to right itself, regain its strength and look "to the future with renewed hope."

He cited some critics that the stamp plan of commodity distribution, for example, "is too expensive."

"I say, on the basis of social justice and national security, we can not permit the recurrence of hunger amidst plenty. A hungry person who can see food going to waste isn't going to get very excited about saving democracy. He has nothing to save. For democracy won't stop that gnawing in a hungry stomach—unless democracy really works. And liberty alone won't keep you warm."

World Tin Output Declines in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of tin in July totaled 18,800 tons, as against 20,100 tons in July, 1939, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council. Production for the first seven months of the year amounted to 124,400 tons, compared with 77,600 in the corresponding period last year.

World Stocks of tin increased 7,619,tons in July to 48,830 on July 31, compared with 39.497 on July 31, 1939. Deliveries to the United States in the first seven months of this year were 57,934 tons, an increase of 64 per cent over the 35,275 tons in the corresponding period last year.

Addresses Jewelers

© Harris & Ewing

R. E. Freer

Member of the Federal Trade Commission, who addressed the National Association of Credit Jewelers in convention

Substantial Rise Predicted in Use Of Industrial Diamonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A substantially larger use of industrial diamonds is in prospect with the defense program under way, Sydney H. Ball, diamond authority, told members of the American National Retail Jewelers Association in convention here. Predicting that there would be an adequate supply of the fine large gem stones at firm prices, he foresaw a possible shortage of small cut diamonds.

At a concurrent session of the National Association of Credit Jewelers, R. E. Freer, member of the Federal Trade Commission, declared the emergency national defense activities are requiring a much greater degree of co-operation within industry and between industry and the Federal Government than has been necessary in more normal times.

"I hope," Mr. Freer said, "that business men generally will realize that this co-operation requires a great deal of statesmanship upon their part to the end that realization of effective co-operation for defense of political and economic democracy shall not destroy the competitive system, which is the foundation stone of our economic democracy."

Mr. Ball stated that diamond production continues at a relatively high rate, running about 10 per cent under last year's all-time record of 12,500,000 carats. The industry, however, he said, faces a bottleneck in cutting operations, occasioned by the wiping out of the cutting industries in Holland and Belgium and the high labor cost of cutting small stones here.

The Diamond Trading Company of London, the sales agency for 95 per cent of the rough diamonds, had $15,000,000 in sales during the first quarter of this year, but sales in the second quarter were small.

"The use of industrial diamonds is advancing by leaps and bounds," Mr. Ball continued. "The United States and Canada alone are using yearly from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 carats of industrial diamonds worth, say, $6,000,000. Next year, with the American rearmament program in full swing, the consumption will be greater.

Archer-Daniels Midland

NEW YORK (AP)—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. reported net profit for the 12 months ended June 30 of $3,047,015, or $5.41 a common share, compared with $1,839,482, or $3.01 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Skilled Labor Need Great In Tool Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Final tabulations of the skilled labor requirements of industry in this country, just completed by the American Society of Tool Engineers, reveal that earlier estimates were on the low side, according to Ford R. Lamb, Executive Secretary.

The survey shows that the immediate needs of metal-working plants in the United States together with definitely planned expansions during the remainder of the year call for 110,800 tool engineers, 408,800 tool and die makers, and 741,000 skilled mechanics. These figures, Mr. Lamb said, excluded "potential" expansions due to possible defense production requirements.

A break-down of these totals showed that for immediate production, requirements are for 32,570 tool engineers, 127,750 tool and die makers and 408,816 skilled mechanics. To take care of definitely planned expansions there are needed 78,208 tool engineers, 281,060 tool and die makers and 332,160 skilled mechanics. The survey revealed that 53 per cent of all metal working plants have definite plans to increase productive capacity before the end of the year.

The survey also sought to establish the underlying causes of the present shortage in order to lay the groundwork for a corrective measure. Answers to this part of the questionnaire showed three outstanding reasons: 1, the educational system has not kept pace with the machine age; 2, union labor's restrictive attitude toward the use of apprentices by industry, and, 3, slowing down and interruption of industrial training programs through depression years.

In connection with the last mentioned "cause" the survey revealed that 30 per cent of plants now have some type of apprentice training program, while 41 per cent train some men in their own way for their particular requirements. Virtually all large industrial organizations now have some form of training program.

In some industrial localities, the report reveals, industry and vocational schools are now working closely together in the co-operative training of skilled men and tool engineers.

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Output of American-Owned Shanghai Electric Utility to Be Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Total output of the great American-owned Shanghai Power Company electric plant is soon to be increased, by an extension now under construction, to 82,500,000 kilowatt hours per month. It is said that only a dozen coal-burning plants in the United States are as large.

The building of the stack of the new extension involved the most gigantic operation of the sort ever attempted in the Orient. Only 39 hours were required to run the concrete, amounting to 1906 tons, with 77 tons of reinforcing steel. The shortness of the time set a Far East record.

When completed, the extension's stack is to rise 345 feet and contain 450 tons of steel. More than 115,000 bricks, together with acid-proof cement, are to line it. The total weight of the stack will be around 2,008,000 pounds. It will be the first Shanghai landmark to be seen by vessels moving up the Yangtze river before they turn into the Whangpoo for the concluding part of their volage.

The building framework is to employ 1200 tons of structural steel apart from boiler supports, platforms, walkways and ladders, and exclusive of a 30-ton overhead crane which will be part of the equipment. The building is steel with stucco walls and the walls housing the boilers for 12 vertical, low velocity coal burners will extend 141 feet above ground level.

Special interest centers on the fact that the extension is being undertaken at this time at all. Such an operation is an unusual event in the Shanghai of today, with political considerations thoroughly up in the air and with many enterprises contemplating close-downs rather than extensions.

English Pound Soars to $3.57 On Imports Ban

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of an English £1 bank note soared to a closing bid price of $3.57 late yesterday as holders all over the country deluged money brokers to escape the deadline on a British ban against currency imports.

Last week the British Treasury announced that after Aug. 27 no English currency could be imported. The move was planned to circumvent Nazi use of huge amounts of English currency circulating in German-controlled areas in Europe.

A few mnoths ago a £1 bank note was worth between $2 and $2.50 in the local market. At the time the import announcement was made last week the price had reached around $3.50. The quotation broke sharply, then abruptly shot forward when holders learned London had allowed until today to dispose of their money.

Veteran money dealers estimated around £300,000 in currency reached the market in the last week. A sizable portion of this, they said, came from war refugees holding the money in the hope of getting a better price. As the 3 p. m. deadline approached such offerings increased to about £75,000.

The price of English notes has no relation to the quotations for the free and the official pounds, currently around $4.03. The two latter, in which the vast business between England and the United States is cleared, are transferred by cables and checks which merely establish credits and debits here and in London.

Am. Power & Light Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries reported June quarter net income of $2,612,628, equal to 6 cents on common after preferred dividend requirements, compared with $2,044,017, or $1.24 on $6 preferred and $1.04 on $5 preferred, in the June quarter last year. The company is part of the Electric Bond & Share system.

Warner & Swasey Stock Issue Is Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Smith, Barney & Co. is head of an underwriting syndicate offering to the public 276,580 shares of common stock without par value of the Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland. The stock is being offered at $23 per share.

Of the total, 241,580 shares are being sold for the account of certain stockholders, largely Warner and Swasey heirs or relatives who, in the aggregate, are selling less than half their holdings. The remaining 35,000 shares are being sold by the company itself. Net cash proceeds to be received by the company will be added to its general funds.

The offering of this stock to the public marks the culmination of recently announced plans of the company looking toward wider distribution to provide a public market for its securities, which until now have been closely held. On Aug. 20, stockholders approved a plan of recapitalization increasing the company's authorized common stock from 300,000 $5 par value shares to 1,000,000 shares without par value and changing each $5 par share into three new no-par shares.

Shortly after the completion of the present financing, the company will retire all of its preferred stock either through an offer of exchange of common stock for the preferred or through redemption out of treasury cash.

An important producer of precision machine tools, the Warner & Swasey Company is the country's leading manufacturer of turret lathes and turret lathe tools.

Armstrong Cork Net $1.42 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Armstrong Cork Co. reported net income of $2,114,655 in the first half of 1940, equal to $1.42 a common share, against $1,520,153, or $1 on common, in the first six months of 1939.

H. W. Prentis, Jr., president, told stockholders in the semi-annual report that shipments of raw materials from foreign sources were coming regularly.

"Unless Portugal or Spain becomes involved in the war," he said, "it is believed shipments of cork will continue with reasonable regularity."

Cork represented 15.5 per cent of the total dollar value of all the raw materials purchased by the company in 1939. Armstrong plants are in the East, South and on the West Coast.

Canadian Exports in July 33 P. C. Ahead of Year Ago

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's exports in July, excluding gold, were valued at $100,782,000 compared with $75,753,000 in July last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Exports to British Empire countries totaled $55,254,000 compared with $39,552,000, and other countries $45,528,000 compared with $36,201,000.

The amount to the United Kingdom totaled $41,637,000, an increase of $10,272,000 over July, 1939, while the exports to the United States totaled $41,701,000, a gain of $14,804,000.

The milkman is ready to serve you

Important among the many things you have to do when returning to the city after a summer in the country, is the arranging for milk service. But this need not be a difficult problem if you consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Here is a quick way of finding a reliable milk dealer who is ready to serve you.

This is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of this stock for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such stock. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

276,580 Shares

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY

Common Stock without par value

Price $23 per share

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK — LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — BLYTH & CO., INC.

HAYDEN, STONE & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.

August 28, 1940

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	224,100
1940 volume to date	140,312,715
1939 volume to date	142,105,916

Stocks Rise Fractions To Over 2 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—A moderate upturn lifted leading stocks today close to the recent highs but the market stalled after a forenoon thrust forward.

Gains of fractions to around 2 points were in the majority in late dealings, with steels, motors and aircrafts showing the widest improvement.

Transactions increased considerably on the rise, setting a pace of about 400,000 shares for a full session.

Up 1 to more than 2 at one time were such issues as Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Great Northern preferred, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, Johns Manville, Douglas, U. S. Gypsum, American Smelting and Eastman.

In the curb, moderate advances were chalked up in both Iron Works, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines and Niles Bement Pond.

Rails Lead Bond Rise

Railroad bonds took over leadership of a generally rising market in late trading today.

Fresh inquiry for the carrier obligations coincided with private estimates that last week's freight carloadings were at the year's high. The slight rise in the general list accompanied better stock prices.

The gains appeared to be a reflection of the list in stocks and commentators regarded the movement as something of a technical adjustment. Comparatively few traders participated. A number of foreign government dollar loans participated in the advance. Of these, outstanding were issues of Argentina and Uruguay. Norway 4s rose 2½ points at one time on a single transaction.

Among the leading risers in the corporates were Southern Railway 4s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, National Dairy 3¾s, Missouri-Pacific "F" 5s of '77, American Telephone 3½s of '66, Commercial Mackay with warrant, Louisville & Nashville Southern Junction Monon 5s and Warren Bros. 6s.

U. S. Governments moved in a narrow range.

Demand Fairly Good for Texas, Territory Wools

Weekly Wool Review

Texas wools as well as fine territory wools, are in fairly good demand, with the tendency of prices upward. New Government orders stimulated the activity of the market despite continued reluctance of the civilian goods trade to show any interest in raw wool. Average to good French combing length, fine territory wools, in original bags, fetch 82 to 85 cents a pound, scoured basis. For good wools of this description, 85 to 87 cents is the going price at the moment. Texas wools of good to choice 12-months description in original bags, bring 83 to 87 cents.

Wool is facing a stronger outlook than heretofore, since the news came from abroad that the South African clip is to be taken over by Great Britain at the same price paid for Australian wool. Last year, the Boston wool trade bought freely and advantageously on the South African offerings, and the new conditions tend to stiffen the market considerably.

At the moment, the continued offerings of South American wools at highly competitive prices, causes some concern in the wool trade, although the offerings are not as heavy as a while back. Chubut fine wools from Argentine, of average to good French combing length have been offered, here, duty paid, at 73 cents, against recent sales of domestic territory wools at 78 to 80 cents, clean basis.

Mohair is in some call at fairly steady prices, with adult mohair in original bags, from the clip now being sheared, offered at 45 cents, without attracting much apparent interest. Kid mohair of the new clip is offered at 55 cents.

Wheat Backs Down From Early Highs

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—After advancing as much as 5⅝ cent at one stage to the best level in almost two weeks, wheat prices today backed down and closed with little or no change compared with yesterday's finish.

Buying came from mills and local traders while selling was associated with profit taking and hedging operations in the Northwest. Prospects of an enforced settlement of Balkan affairs at least for the time being cause some dealers who bought on the growing crisis to liquidate. On the other hand, tying up of large quantities of domestic wheat under the loan program checked selling.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: British Government bonds and gold stocks stayed in front of a steady securities market today. Extremely curtailed activity was attributed in part to increasing severity of air raids. Industrial leaders held up well and most base metal issues were unchanged. Oils wavered and domestic rails tended downward in view of the uncertainty concerning an increase in fares. Brazilian loans improved in the foreign bond market.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 7 to 15 points today, influenced by steadiness in the Egyptian market. Contracts came out slowly.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	57⅜	57	57⅜	+1⅝
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	47	47	47	
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	A'g 27
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	A'g 27
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	41½	40	41½	+2¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9¼	9	9	+ ¾
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	A'g 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (½e)	8	21½	21	21⅛	+ ¼
12⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	154½	153½	153½	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅝
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	24	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	A'g 24
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	4	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+ ⅞
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13	13	13	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	45	43⅜	45	+1
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	8	15½	15½	15½	
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ⅞
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	9	7	7	7	+ ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	2	34	34	34	
2⅜	1⅞	Am Cable & R	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	96½	96½	96½	+1½
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176¾	176¾	176¾	+ ¾
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	16	25⅜	24⅝	25	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	5	18¾	18⅜	18¾	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	A'g 26
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 21
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5	5	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 26
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 23
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	15	14½	15	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	A'g 22
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	12	30½	29¾	30¼	+1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 21
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	22	22	22	A'g 27
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
13½	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
223¼	10	Am Locomotive	11	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	56	55	56	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	12	12	12	
33⅜	13¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	A'g 26
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	2	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+1¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 26
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	6	52½	51	52½	+1
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	6	44¾	44	44¾	+ ¾
105⅝	43¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	123	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅝
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 27
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	15	38	37	38	+1¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135½	135½	135½	A'g 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	8	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	12	161½	160½	161¼	+1
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	72½	72½	72½	A'g 26
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	74⅛	73½	74⅛	+ ⅝
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 24
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	12	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	4	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	77	21½	20¾	21½	+ ¾
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	5	26	26	26	+ ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 26
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 24
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	28	28	28	+1¾
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	15	4¾	4½	4¾	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	42	42	42	+ ⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	30½	30½	30½	A'g 27
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	13	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
80	65½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64	64	64	A'g 27
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	7	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	4	47¼	47	47¼	— ¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
22⅝	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27⅞	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 27
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 23
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
197⅜	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	18	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	4¾	4¼	4½	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 27
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 23
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	5	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	27¾	27¾	A'g 23
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23½	22¾	23½	+ ¾
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	A'g 26
67½	66	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
76⅜	24½	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
22½	17¼	Bendix Av(1¾e)	9	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
23½	22½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
89¾	63½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ¼
125½	109½	Beth Steel(3½e)	53	79¼	77	78¼	+2
34½	14	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120⅞	120⅛	120⅞	+ ⅞
22½	15	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	21	21	21	A'g 27
11⅜	5¾	Black & Dk (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 24
23¼	13½	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
28⅜	12¾	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
19⅝	19¾	Boeing Airplane	8	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bohn A & B (1e)	4	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
24¼	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23½	23	23	
25⅞	12⅞	Borden Co (.90e)	1	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
23¼	1	Borg-War (½e)	6	17⅛	16¾	16¾	
37¼	26	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
7	4⅝	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 22
13¾	8	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
23¾	13¼	Bridgeport (¼e)	29	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	16	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅝
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42¾	41¼	42⅜	A'g 22
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	19	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 23
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	5	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	30	31¼	29¾	31	+1¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	9	30	28⅜	29⅝	+1¼
21⅝	12⅛	Burling Mill (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅞
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
267⅛	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	13	13	13	+ ½
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	15	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	34	34	34	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 27
31⅜	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47	47	47	
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	45	44½	45	+1
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	16	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅝
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17	17	17	A'g 23
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2⅛	2	2	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	A'g 26
11¾	-	Cent Violetta S	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
6	-	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅜
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	17	39½	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	18	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 7
2⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 27
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 27
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	A'g 27
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 27
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 23
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 27
6⅜	2⅛	Childs Co	25	1⅝	1¾	1¾	— ⅜
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	39	73⅞	72⅝	73¾	+1¾
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	•1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	3	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¾
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	8	104¾	104	104½	A'g 27
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 23
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	— ⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	16½	15⅜	16½	+1½
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	3	20	20	20	
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79	79	79	A'g 22
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 23
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	4	18	17¾	18	+ ¾
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	A'g 27
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	A'g 26
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	14	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	14	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	6	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	A'g 23
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	6	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 27
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	5	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed ùf (5)	1	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	A'g 26
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	A'g 27
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 27
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	A'g 23
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 27
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	13½	13½	13½	A'g 22
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	2	38	38	38	+ ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅜	A'g 27
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅜
407⅜	277⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Cont Motors	127	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	8	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¾
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	8	18⅛	18	18	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	54	54	54	A'g 23
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5	5	5	
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	A'g 23
24¼	13	Crane Co	15	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	+ ¾
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23	23	23	A'g 17
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 12
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.17	192.17	192.17
1 3¼s '41	103.15	103.15	103.15
1 3¼s '46-'44	109.5	109.5	109.5
12s '50-48	103.18	103.18	103.18
1 2⅞s '53-49	105.7	105.7	105.7
50 2¾s '54-51	107.5	107.5	107.5
10 2¼s '56-54	102.18	102.18	102.18
2 2⅜s '60-55	107.16	107.16	107.16
15 2¾s '59-56	106.18	106.18	106.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

51 2¾s '65-60	106.8	106.6	106.6
3 3¼s '64-44	107.15	107.15	107.15

Home Owners Loan

25 1½s '47-45	101.21	101.21	101.21

New York City Bond

19 3s '80	95½	95⅜	95½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
16 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42½	42	42⅜
15 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88½	87¾	88½
7 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74	73½	74
24 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44	43¾	43¾
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
6 Am & For P5s 2030	48¼	47½	48¼
10 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102¾	102¾
1 Am Int 5½s '49	97½	97½	97½
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	105 25-32	105	25-32
8 Am T & T 3¾s '66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
1 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109	109	109
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29½	28½	29½
1 Arm Del 4s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅝	105¼	105¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	10½	10½	10½
2 A C Line 4½s '64	48¾	48½	48¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	71	71	71
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Boston&Me 4½s '70	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
2 Buf R&P '57 st	39	38½	38½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104	104	104
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	91	91	91
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
28 Can Nat 4s '46 H	93¼	92¾	93¼
2 Can Pac 5s '54	71½	71½	71½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	53	52¾	53
5 Caro C&O 6s '52	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
29 Cen Pac 5s '60	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 CenRRNJ 4s '87	12¾	12¾	12¾
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	80	79¾	89
1 ChmpP&F(38)4¾s'50	103	103	103
1 CO 4½s '92	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 C&O rfg 2¾s '96E	100	100	100
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71	81	81	81
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	86	85½	85¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94⅞	94	94
14 Chic G W West 4s '59	26	25⅞	26
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	18	17¼	18
2 Chi I & L 5s '47	17¼	16½	17¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	6½	6½	6½
5 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5	4¾	5
5 CMSP&Pa15s 2000	1½	1⅜	1½
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	25½	25½	25½
16 CM&SP 3½s '89B	23	22¾	23
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8½	8½	8½
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8⅜	8	8¾
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
4 Chi&NW 4s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	12¼	12¼	12¾
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	43	43	43
10 CRI&P 4s '88	12¼	12¼	12½
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Ch&WInd 4¼s '62	91⅜	90⅞	91
15 Ch&WInd 4s '52	91	90	90
11 Childs Co 5s '43	30	28½	28½
7 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	80	79⅝	80
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	72⅜	72⅛	72⅜
5 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	68½	68¼	68¼
3 Col&So 4½s '80	24½	24	24½
1 ColmbiaG 5s '52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 ColmbiaG 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104¾
1 ComMacKayInc 69ww	35¼	35¼	35¼
7 ComwlEd cv 3½s '58	121⅛	121	121⅛
2 ConEdis 3¼s '46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 ConEdis 3½s '48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Con Rys 4s '56	11	11	11
12 ConsmPow 3¼s '66	108	107¾	108
3 CrownCork 4½s '48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 CrownCork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
9 Crucible Sti 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
10 Dayton P & L 3s '70	105	105	105
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49½	49½	49½
1 Del P & L 4½s '71	108	108	108
1 D & R G West 5s '78	67¾	67¾	68¾
5 Det Ed 4s '65	109⅝	109½	109⅝
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
35 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅝	12¼	12½
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12	12½
2 Erie 1st 4s '56	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25½	25	25½
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 F'stone T & R 3½s '48	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74	53¼	53¼	53¼
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	37	36½	37
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	73	72⅞	73
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	102	101¾	102
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86½	86½	86½
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102¾	102½	102¾
28 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¼	92¾	93¼
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78½	78½	78½
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	82½	82½	82½
15 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	86	86	86
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104	103¾	103¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	28¾	27¾	28¾
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45	44¾	44¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12	12	12
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	43	43	43
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	39¾	39	39¾
2 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	38½	27¾	38½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	51½	51½	51½
1 IC&CSY&NO 5s '63 A	44½	44½	44½
3 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105½	105½	105½
4 Inland Stl 3s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 Insirat C Corp 4s '52	97	97	97
25 Interb R Tr 7s '32	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Interb R Tr 6s 3 2	33	33	33
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1 Int Gt Nor ad 6s '52	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 Int Paper 6s '55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Int T&T 5s '55	29¾	29¾	29¾
8 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	53	53	53
1 K C South 5s '50	66½	66½	66½
5 K C South 3s '50	63	63	63
1 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Lac Gas S½s 53	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	50	50	50
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	31	31	31
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	16⅝	16¾	16⅝
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	14¾	14¾
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15	15	15
5 Libby McN&L 4s '55	102½	102½	102½
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	94¼	94¼	94¼
7 Lorillard Co 7s '44	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
2 Lou & N s5 2003 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	82½	82½	82½
51 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	51	51
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	79⅞	79⅞	79¾
6 M-K-T 5s '62A	14	14	14
1 M-K-Tex a1 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
4 M-K Tex 1st 4s '90	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
9 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15½	15½	15½
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15¾	15¾	15¾
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15¾	15¾	15¾
17 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	40	39¾	40
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	33	33	33
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101½	101½	101½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32	32	32
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	64	64	64
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	105	105	105
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	62	62	62
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	56¾	57½
25 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	52	52½
18 NYC cn 4s 98	57	56½	57
7 NYC 3¾s 46	81¾	81½	81½
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	57	57	57
5 NYC & HR 4s 42	92	91⅞	92
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80	80	80
1 NYCh&StL 6s 41	80½	80½	80½
2 NYCt&StL 5½s 74A	65	65	65
18 NY Ct & StL 4½s 78	56½	55	56
1 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	83½	83½	83½
3 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	48½	48½	48½
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	47½	47½	47½
13 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109	108⅞	108⅞
16 NY G E El H&P 4s 49	116	115⅞	115⅞
1 NY Lack&W4s73A	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	15¾	15½	15¾
2 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
6 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¾	3¾	3¾
6 Niagara Falls P3½s66	109¾	109¾	109¼
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	102⅝	102½	102½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
42 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60¾	60⅛	60¾
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53⅝	53¼	53⅜
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53½	53⅛	53¼
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	67½	66⅝	67⅛
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
4 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109½	109½	109½
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Okla G & E 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '48	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac G & E 4s '64	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	110¾	110	110¼
2 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 C	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
6 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118¼	118	118
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103	102¾	102⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97½	97½	97½
5 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85	84⅞	85
5 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6	6	6
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	67½	67½	67½
6 Pere Marq 4s '56	58¼	58⅛	58¼
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	108¾	109
9 Pila Co 5s '67	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111⅛	111	111⅛
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3	3	3
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14½	14⅜	14½
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	106¾	106⅝	106¾
12 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106½	106½	106½
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99½	99½	99½
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100	100	100
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
3 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	54	54	54
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	53¾	53¾	53¾
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	70½	70	70½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	99½	99½	99½
7 Republic Steel 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Republic Steel 4½s '56	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3 Roch G & E 3¼s '69	109	109	109
3 St L S F 4½s '78	9½	9½	9½
10 StLSF4½s '78ct st	9	8¾	9
4 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	8½	8½	8½
1 StLSW rfg 5s '90	8	8	8
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	115⅛	115	115
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	64	64	64
4 Sea-AlFla 6s '35 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	97	97
5 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
22 So Bell T&T 3s '79	105	105	105
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106¼	106	106¼
11 Sou Pac 4½s '81	39¾	39	39¾
7 So Pac 4½s '69	39¼	39¼	39¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	54¼	53¾	54¼
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	49¾	49¾	49¾
17 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45⅞	44¾	45⅞
11 South Ry 6½s '56	78½	78½	78½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	75	75	75
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	88	88	88
32 South Ry gen 4s '56	56	54¾	56
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	100½	100	100½
4 Swift&Co 3¼s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7 Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
2 Tex&Pac 5s '77 B	66½	66½	66½
1 Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	67	67	67
9 Third Ae aj 5s '60	18⅝	18½	18½
2 Un El Mo 3¼s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	109½	109½	109½
16 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅞	112¾	112¾
5 Un Pac 3½s '80	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	97⅜	97¾	97⅜
6 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	80½	80½	80½
1 US Steel 2.10's '49	101	101	101
1 Utah L&T Pr&re 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Utah P&L 5s '44	102¼	102	102
7 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	110⅛	110	110
12 Va&SW cn 5s '58	60	59¾	60
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	5	5	5
5 Walwrth 4s '55	69½	69	69
10 Warren Bros 6s '41	35	24	35
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
19 West Shore 4s 2361	49½	48¼	49¼
4 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	102¼	102	102
1 Western Un 5s '51	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Western Un 4½s '50	66½	66½	66½
8 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	101¾	101½	101¾
33 Wis Cen 4s '49	23	22½	23
1 Wisc Pub Svc 4s '61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
5 Young S&T cv 4s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼

Foreign Bonds

18 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	59¾	59⅝	59¾
12 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Australia 4½s '56	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Belgium 6s '55	63	63	63
5 Brazil 8s '41	14	14	14
6 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11¼	11⅛	11¼
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Buen Ay 6s '57	45¼	45¼	45¾
15 Canada 5s '52	98	97¾	98
14 Canada 4s '60	88½	88	88¼
1 Canada 3s '68	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 Canada 3s '67	77½	77⅜	77⅜
7 Canada 2½s '45	86½	86½	86½
22 Canada 2¼s '44	89	88½	89
1 Chile MtgBk6s'61asd	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Chile MtgBk6s'62asd	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Copenhag 5s '52	24½	24½	24½
1 Cuba 5½s '45	73	73	73
5 Denmark 6s '42	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2 Dom 5½s '52	69	69	69
1 Finland 6s '45	44	44	44
6 GerGov 5½s '65	16½	16½	16½
7 Ger Govt 7s '49	20½	20¼	20½
2 Hune L Mt7½s '61 B	7	7	7
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	29	29	29
3 Italy 7s 1951	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
9 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	1½	1½	1½
18 Norway 4½s 65	42¾	40⅛	42¾
7 Norway 4s 63	42¾	41½	42¾
3 Panama 5½s 53	101½	101½	101½
3 Panama 5s63A st asd	51	51	51
1 Paulista Ry 7s 42	60	60	60
1 Peru 8nd 6s 1961	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Queensld 7s 41	84½	84⅜	84½
5 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
40 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	12½	12½	12½
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	9	9	9
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
6 Urug a1 3¾s&4½s'79	42⅜	42	42½
3 Urug 4½s '78	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,246,000; previous day, 2,625,950; week ago, 3,720,200; year ago, 3,747,900; two years ago, 1,166,909,105.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Resumed Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bridgept Brass Co	25c	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Accumulated			
Comwlth&So $6 pf	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Irregular			
Economic Invest Trust Ltd	62½c	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Getchell Mine	4c	Aug. 12	....
Spencer Track Fd	12c	Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Regular			
Allied Ch&Dye	$1.50 Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 9
Brillo Mfg Co	20c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do A	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Calgary Edmon Corp Ltd	10c	Sep. 30	Aug. 31
Can Cottons Ltd	$1 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Clorox Chem Co	75c Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 14
Consol Laundries Corp	$7.50 pf	$1.87½ Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Cream of Amer	12½c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Crowell-Col Pu Co	50c Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 14
Draper Corp	75c Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Garfinckel (J)&Co	17½c Q	Sep. 14	Sep. 5
Do pf	37½c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Grand Union Co div arr cert	$1	Sep. 7	.....
Gries-West Br pf	34¾c Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 21
Kerlyn Oil	8¾c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Lack RR of NJ gtd	$1 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 6
Lord&Tay 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 27
Mitchell, J. S. & Co pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Nat Groc, Ltd. pf	37½c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Nat Stl Car, Ltd	50c Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
N. Y. Lack & W Ry gtd	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 6
Nwrk-Bloom RR	$1.50 S	Oct. 1	Sep. 6
Publicatn Crp vot	50c Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 17
Do non-voting	50c Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 17
Do 7% 1st pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Do orig pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Rainier Brew	10c	Sep. 3	Aug. 26
Do B	10c	Sep. 3	Aug. 26
Reliance Steel Corp conv pf	87½c Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 26
Roeser & Pendleton	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Shell Un Oil pf	$1.37½ Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Simon (H) & Sons, Ltd	15c	Sep. 28	Sep. 14
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 14
Sterchi Bros Stores 1st pf	75c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Sunray Oil pf	68¾c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Troy Sunshade	50c Q	Aug. 28	Aug. 20
Union Carbon & C	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 6
Waldorf System	15c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Warren R R Co	$1.75 S	Oct. 15	Sep. 27
Warren (S D) Co	75c ..	Sep. 23	Sep. 18

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, Aug. 28

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe †			
Cables	$4.03	$4.03	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2279	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2388	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port gal—escudo	.0388	.0388	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†‡	.2270	.2275	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2026
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3600	.3600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2275	.2275	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0562	*
Sts Slimnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8687	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	§

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. * Paper rate. ** 1929 average. †† Not quoted. x Nominal.

Declares Extra Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Canadian Celanese, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share and another of 25 cents on the common stock, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 16. Dividends of 25 cents each were paid on June 29 and April 1.

Canada Wheat Financing Still Major Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—With a substantial crop of wheat being harvested in Western Canada, there is still some uncertainty on how the grain farmers of the prairie provinces are to be financed through the winter months. The principal cause of the anomalous situation is of course the closing of so many world markets. Supply for the few remaining import markets far exceeds demand. According to reports, the great majority of Canadian farmers, though not by any means all of them, have accepted the government's 70-cent guarantee for wheat as the best price that could be expected in present circumstances.

During the last session of Parliament, several members representing Western ridings, asked for a higher price. They claimed that the 70 cents, which is for highest quality wheat delivered Ft. William or Vancouver will yield little or nothing to the farmer for his labor.

Favor Cost-Plus Basis

Some farming organizations and publications have claimed also that a higher price should be given because, they say, makers of war supplies are paid on a "cost plus profit" basis. Why shouldn't farmers, also supplying war necessities, be treated in the same way? Against this it is argued that war supplies are made under tender, that there is no guarantee of profits, that rates of profits are curtailed, and profits are heavily taxed.

It is further argued by many not in the farming business that the taxpayer is paying for the guarantee already given, that now there is a "processing levy" of 15 cents a bushel on wheat for domestic human consumption which must come out

Bridges of San Francisco Change Skyline and Habits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California's two great bridges drafted from the world of day-after-tomorrow are working permanent changes in the living habits—and thus doubtless even in the thinking—of one of the Nation's largest population groups, the citizens of the San Francisco Bay region, and of the State.

The sky-scraping structures—sometimes the sky actually comes down and hides them (some call it fog)—have taken a great part of the local travel and transportation off the surface of this busy arm of the ocean and carried it so high aloft that an observer even at closest range experiences the illusion that he is regarding a miniature structure, and that the trains, trucks, busses, and autos forever shuttling the sky are tiny toy things.

The comparatively few pedestrians using the Golden Gate Bridge are swallowed up in the immensity of the view of the bridge from any vantage point except its own decks. There are no pedestrian walks on the much longer Bay Bridge.

Bridges Unguarded

Incidentally, the two great bridges, both now of vital military importance in view of the fact that they have supplanted and banished the once thriving and competent ferry fleets, are not kept under military guard. An interested reporter, thinking of the bridges in terms of their vulnerability, could find no signs of military precautions against damage to them from the waterways beneath or from their decks. Officials of both bridges confirmed the fact the structures are not under regular military guard.

The final phases of the great change from water-surface to bridge-in-the-sky travel are in progress. The one-time proud, numerous and picturesque ferryboat fleet that churned San Francisco Bay perpetually with its paddle wheels has been displaced in the march of progress. Multiplied thousands of commuters from many points, auto tourists from all parts of the continent, freight trucks, and bus lines to and from almost everywhere, and electric trains to neighboring cities and towns (easterly), have taken to the skyways virtually unanimously. The ultimate end of the transition is in sight.

The "oh's!" of visitors seeing the sky-dominating, lacey graceful, almost-too-large-to-comprehend structures striding in against San Francisco's imposing skyline from east and from north are muffled to a degree by the sighs of commuters and mere spectators who yearn for those fair marine sights of the days when the orange-colored Key Route ferries and the great white fleet of the Golden Gate Ferry Company radiated fanwise to their far-flung domain from the Ferry Building at Market Street's foot.

Bridges' Day

This is beyond question the bridge's day. Those of us who sigh for the slower ferryboats and the rhythmic pull of their hard wooden benches against our backs may still take a ride on a Key Route ferry over to Treasure Island and back. Ferries still carry autos and passengers across Golden Gate to Sausalito from the foot of Market Street, but the march of the bridges, it is announced, will probably cancel this service about the end of the year, when regular bus service will ply Golden Gate Bridge to Sausalito, San Rafael, San Anselmo, and other points within the northern commutation zone.

The era of the bridges, yes. "Bay Bridge traffic for July reaches all-time high of 1,533,929 vehicles," reads a headline in the official journal of the Division of Highways of the State. That refers to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, which connects two great population centers and also reaches Treasure Island and the World's Fair.

Colorado State College President Noted Agriculturist for 25 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—For the first time in more than 31 years, almost half the life of the college, Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has a new president.

Roy M. Green, former Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, took his oath of office recently in order that the Colorado State Board of Agriculture might give Dr. Charles A. Lory an "earned vacation" before his official retirement as president of the college Oct. 1.

In accepting Mr. Green's resignation from his Federal post, President Roosevelt said that Mr. Green's service to agriculture, which has extended over a period of 25 years, has been outstanding.

Born and reared in Missouri, Roy M. Green became professor of agriculture at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., in 1920. Here he specialized in farm finance and co-operative marketing studies and in 1924 was made vice-president of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, Kan. He then assisted in organizing production credit associations in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado.

In 1935 Mr. Green was called to Washington, D. C., as Principal Agricultural Economist. The following year he went into the United States Department of Agriculture to direct the study of federal crop insurance.

When the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was formed in 1938, Mr. Green was elected manager. Later he became deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and was appointed Land Bank Commissioner last Spring following his election in January to the presidency of Colorado State College.

On his retirement as president of Colorado State College, Dr. Lory will become one of the 12 members of the National Resources Committee, the functions of which are to prepare and make available to the President of the United States, with recommendations, such plans, data and information as may be helpful to a planned development of the country.

During Dr. Lory's presidency he has seen the college student body grow from 200 to 2,000 annual enrollment and the campus from one of eight buildings, to one of fourteen.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes. 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-46, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—quick cash profit makers. Famous "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 100%. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. T-1, Boston Mass.

NEWEST CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER "Individualized Greetings"—can be "Personalized" to Relatives, Friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Fast seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 852 Adams, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS of exceptional quality. New box assortments, samples on approval. Personals $1.00 up. Sample free to agents; good profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big comm. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 44, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL NYLON Hosiery with famous Snag-Proofed silk hosiery. Sensational opportunity. Write fully for sample Snag-Proofed stocking. Big commissions. American Mills, Dept. L-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

PROFITABLE FULL TIME or spare time business for married woman, preferably a mother, who wants independence and steady, year round income. No door to door canvassing. Operate from your home. Get paid every day you work. Nationally advertised, fast selling line with exclusive features that sells to mothers on sight. Liberal commissions. Telephone essential. Write for free book and money making plan. Tell about yourself and give phone in first letter. Replies confidential. Klad-ezee, 243 First Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. Janalene, Inc., Dept. 860, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG widow offers services as companion or secretary; business training, driver's license; good cook; quiet, reliable; go any place. L. B. S., Bloomington, Ill.

Local Classified

(Continued)

FURNITURE FOR SALE

QUICK SALE, sacrificing R. C. A. Radio DC D. C. Kelvinator good as new, also dresser, table, rugs, etc. 46 Westland Ave., Suite 42, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

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HELP WANTED—MEN

GARDENER and HANDY MAN to care for small estate; living accommodations for family, salary, must have experience. Box B-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER— Christian Scientist preferred; middle-aged; small family; give full details, state salary. Box B-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St., Apt. 41 (near Riverside)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9136.

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EST — HENRY P. TOWNSEND — 1916
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TO SETTLE ESTATE

GRAFTON, MASS—Executor must sell home of the late Dr. Ellen L. Keith; 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, nearly 1 acre of land; reasonable. LYMAN H. HOOKER, Executor
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BUY A COUNTRY HOME amid gorgeous mountain scenery. Write STEWART LAMPREY, Real Estate, Moultonboro, New Hampshire.

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AN UNUSUAL opportunity for cultured lady to add to income by representing a well-known manufacturer and selling direct to mothers quality line of children's apparel with patented features. Generous commission at time of sale. Opportunity for advancement. Replies confidential. Address Mrs. Thos. Washburn, Box 311, Wareham, Mass.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, cool rooms near beach and church, $1 daily per person (2 in room); free bathing. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

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ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred; adult family; near church, transportation. Lopez, WI. 7-2849.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St. (Apt. 33) 7th floor, —Large sunny front, triple window, cross ventilation; single-double. Everest.

Tel. Asbury Park 8560 European Plan
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SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic, Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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SECRETARY, competent, helpful, 10 years experience printing and advertising concerns; secretarial, bookkeeping and responsible general office work. Box O-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia.

COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, efficient, dependable, light duties, reading. 86 Lake Ave. Call Melrose 3643 (Mass.).

SWEDISH FIRM liquidating October First—Necessitates responsible woman employee seek other interesting opportunity. Write Box F-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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SHORES ACRES, Quincy, Mass.—Rent or buy, brand new homes on the ocean, 7 miles from The Mother Church; restricted. MR. GORTON, GRanite 0296.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEWLY renovated residential properties now rented, Boston area; good location and income; trade for Florida property. CARL BAESLER, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Local Classified

(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL HOUSE
122 BOWDOIN STREET
Opposite State House Boston
3-room apts., dinette kitchenette and tile shower equipped bath, also 1 room and bath, 2 fully automatic elevators, oil heat. Resident superintendent and wife on premises will show these apartments at any time. For full information call
Capitol 6560
PAUL M. DOVE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two and three room apartments, large living room and bedroom, fireplaces, strictly modern electric kitchens; restricted. 1402 Beacon St. Tel. Longwood 3299.

40 HURON AVENUE, Cambridge—Adjoining Gray Gardens East, 6 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, first floor, adults only. F. X. Masse, 249 Walden Street, Cambridge, Mass. or 40 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Chelsea Section, Garden Apts.—2 2½, 3 rooms, modern, cheerful, reasonable, friendly surroundings. 432 W. 25th. CH. 4-2071.

SEVEN rooms, two baths; apartment; light; subway. F. J. SCHLEICHER, 23-01 44th Drive, Long Island City, N. Y. STillwell 4-7766.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR FORDOR SEDAN $935—Estate closing, must sell. Absolutely no dealers! Black, with white-walled tires. 10,000 miles. Call Wellesley (Mass.) 2160 between 9 and 5 for appointment.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

HEPHZIBAH FARM—Delightful place for a peaceful vacation; in the heart of the Adirondacks; $18.00 week; special rates year round. Stony Creek, N. Y.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele. Fall rates after Sept. 2, booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE
WO 2-2080 280 B way, N.Y.C.
LOUISE C. HAHN

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

OPPORTUNITY for reliable couple to live in 8-room cottage in country, to keep heated and clean; rent free; desirable group comes for week-ends. PONDWOOD, Ridgefield, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT

KINGSTON, N. Y.—House, 5 rooms and bath; new fixtures and plumbing; hardwood floors; plot 35x90; landscaped; owner; $4900. Box X-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., Suite 1550.

MARSHFIELD, MASS.—LATTENHALL; Cape Cod Colonial, built in 1710; thoroughly modernized; oil heat, air conditioned; 4 fireplaces, 10 rooms; 6 acres, garden; beautifully situated on North River. Tel. 336-W.

SHORES ACRES, Quincy, Mass.—Rent or buy, brand new homes on the ocean, 7 miles from The Mother Church; restricted. MR. GORTON, GRanite 0296.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEWLY renovated residential properties now rented, Boston area; good location and income; trade for Florida property. CARL BAESLER, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Local Classified

(Continued)

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS, All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7687 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7578

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ELIZABETH

Visit
Costella Millinery
330 MORRIS AVENUE
For your
New Fall Hat
LARGE ASSORTMENT
All colors All sizes
BERKSHIRE HOSIERY, 59c UP

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S
Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
Corsets
All garments fitted to suit the individual figure by our expert corsetieres
168 Main St., Hackensack
5 E. Palisade Ave., Englewood

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

● Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County
HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Sunshine Laundry
29-33 E. 30 St., Bayonne
Telephone Bay 4600

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
R&R Boned Chicken, can 43c
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade, 2 jars 45c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Last few days . . .
August Fur Sale
●
Half-Yearly Furniture Sale

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

NORTH BERGEN

LUBRICATION
by "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
ESSO STATION
Adelina Place and Hudson Blvd.
Off 11th Street

ORANGE

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

Letters to Strongheart
by J. ALLEN BOONE
and other books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor loaned and sold.
THE TRAVELING BOOK SERVICE
208 Prospect St. Call OR. 5-9746
East Orange or OR. 5-7008

SOUTH ORANGE

Welcome Neighbor
The Village Pantry Delicatessen
Open Wednesday, Aug. the 28th
Under Supervision of Sam
Formerly of Town Hall Delicatessen
SO. 2-0070 113 So. Orange Ave.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth 63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761
SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

For your
"Back-to-College" Clothes,
visit
THE QUALITY SHOP
3 Sheridan Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
J. P. Strakosch, Prop. Tel. Ri. 6-2721
Tailored Glen Plaid and Flannel Suits
Mix Match Sweaters and Skirts
Twin Sweater Sets—Accessories

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
White Linen Suits
Returned in Their Original Whiteness and Weight
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4091

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
COLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St Telephone 500
The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Annual Sale Advanced 1941
Styles Fur Coats.
Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

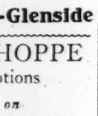
WHARTON SHOPPE
Dry Goods—Notions
Reduced Prices on
Morning Frocks at $.75
Children's Dresses $.50
9 E. WHARTON ROAD, GLENSIDE

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

Phillips' Rexall Drug Store
YORK ROAD, HATBORO
A Drug Store with home-made Ice Cream. Stop! Look! Attractive and clean. Taste! Delicious! Result! On my weekly trips to Philadelphia I stop at Phillips' Rexall Drug Store for pleasure.
Virginia Shim,
Echo Lake, Monroe County

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri Eves. Phone Ger. 8812

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
WE CAN INSURE YOUR Automobile Home Furniture Personal Effects
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
700 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0235 PITTSBURGH CH. 2208

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Save 10% to 50% in
POMEROY'S
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress!
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

More People in Berks County
EAT

Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

• RESTORIZING •
Yorgey's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
• FREE MOTHPROOFING •

SCRANTON

SAMTERS STEPS OUT!

● Our Back-to-School Dept. is brand new!
● So is every style.
● Come to a new store for new school clothes!
Samters

HENRY KUCK
Manufacturer of
Window Shades and Picture Frames
Pictures, Lamps, Art Novelties Venetian Blinds
226 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

PAUL'S

Jiffy Breakfast
Luncheonette
Sodas Sundaes
Mears Building
Washington and Spruce

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Cocomalt
Established 1874
Telephone Sewickley 1405 425 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW 600

JOS. J. CARLIN
Ford
33 Baltimore Ave.
Phone Madison 9640
CLIFTON HEIGHTS, PA.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla
Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

TURTLE CREEK

Awnings and Venetian Blinds
W. L. ZISCHKAU
524 Osborne Street Valley 2546
Best Grade at Lowest Prices

UPPER DARBY

TED'S SERVICE STATION
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and W. Chester Pk.
Lubricate and change for Summer driving—Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils.
SUNSET 1958

WILKINSBURG

J. H. RUPERT
FIRE INSURANCE
900 Ross Ave. CHurchill 0153

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Alterative — *Aul'-ter-ay'-tiv* (*a* is long in third syllable).

Back of this word is the Latin *alterare*, "to make otherwise," from *alter*, "other"; and it is applied to anything which changes something—makes it otherwise—without destruction of its identity.

Apostolic — *Ap'-os-tol'-ik* (*a* short, first and second *o* short, *i* short).

Referring to Paul's words as spoken close to the time of the Twelve Apostles. An adjective directly Greek, the first three letters representing a preposition, "forth," and the remaining ones a verb that signifies "send."

Appreciable—*A-pre'-shi-a-b'l* (*a* short, *e* long, *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Traces from the Latin *pretium*, "price," and signifies that on which a valuation may be put; and by extension, that which can be perceived and understood.

Bethlehemite (I Sam. 16:1)—*Beth'-le-em-ite* (first *e* short, second as in create, third clipped, *i* long). This is the pronunciation preferred by Webster's.

The word Bethlehem has two authentic pronunciations; one with the sound of the second *h* left out, and the other with the *h* plainly aspirated.

Bethlehemite from the standpoint of derivation has three elements: *Beth*, "house"; *lehem*, "bread"; and *ite*, an adopted Greek ending meaning "inhabitant."

Compassest (Ps. 139:3)—*Kum'-pass-est* (*u* and *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

The Oxford Companion suggests "scrutinizest" as the meaning.

Débris — Preferably *day'-bree'* (*a* as in *a*ce, *ee* as in f*ee*t). Secondary accent on first syllable.

Some French words tend to remain French, even when taken into common English use, and this is one of them. Strictly, therefore, when italicized and when retaining the acute accent on the *e*, it should be pronounced as nearly as possible in the French way, long *a* sound to *é*, and long *e* sound to the *i*; *s* silent. Webster's, perhaps influenced by the geologists, who make a technical term of it, prefers unaccented *e*, with sound of English short *e*.

Eliab (I Sam. 16:6)—*E-li'-ab* (*e* long, *i* long, *a* short).

When the form *Eli*, "God," begins a three-syllable combination to make a proper name, the accent is usually demanded on the *i*.

Eliab was David's oldest brother. The word carries the meaning, "God is father."

Engender — *En-jen'-der* (first two *e*'s short, third as in maker).

The Latin *ingenerare*, "to produce or generate," lies back of this word, which is used in the sense of "to bring forth."

Feigned (Ps. 17:1) — *Faynd* (*a* long).

Meaning "insincere"; from Latin *finctus*, "fixed." The translators frequently give evidence of using a Latin derivative with thought of the ancient meaning. Feigned lips, in such a case, would be lips "set" in a pretended way.

Generic—*Je-ner'-ik* (first *e* as in create, second short, *i* short).

The meaning, as a rule, is about equivalent to "general" or "universal"; from Latin, *genus*, "kind" or "sort," with idea of many individuals having a common origin. Back of that is *gens*, Roman word for "family," whose numerous members come down from a particular ancestor.

Herodians (Mark 3:6)—*He-ro'-di-anz* (*e* as in event, *o* long, *i* and *a* short).

The original Greek adjective, formed on the name of Herod, is thought to refer to adherents of the court of that ruler. Wyclif noncommittally writes "erodians." Translators of sixteenth-century date venture to say, "them that belonged to Herod." The Rheims Bible and the Authorized Version go back to "Herodians."

Hypocrisy — *Hi-pok'-ri-si* (first *i* short, *o* short, second *i* as in charity, third *i* short).

The unfavorable attributes of this word did not inhere in the classic Greek from which it comes down. It meant simply the replying and reciting of actors. In late Mediterranean times it took on the meaning of pretense, by influence, possibly, of the preposition, *hypo*, which forms its first part, and which bears a connotation of "underhandedness."

Isolated—*I'-so-lat'-ed* (*i* long, *o* quick-long, *a* long, *e* short).

Webster's prefers a long *i*, an *o* as in obey, and long *a*.

Comes from Latin, *insula*, "island," by way of Italian, and signifies that which is set off and solitary.

Jesse (I Sam. 16:1)—*Jes'-e* (first *e* as in end, second *e* as in event).

Father of David whose name is a compound of two words, explained as meaning "Jah exists."

Viscera—*Vis'-er-a* (*i* short, *e* as in maker, *a* as in sofa).

Sunbonnet Sue

Monitor Camera Club from Alma Zoe Clausen, Roundup, Montana

The Trailing Youngster

Where Would You Find—

1. Balbriggan?
2. Craggy Dome?
3. The town of Santaclaus?
4. A litchi nut?
5. A famous building in the United States said to be modeled after the Duke of Leinster's Palace in Dublin?
6. The Flint River?
7. The Arctic Circle?
8. The Pierpont Morgan Library?
9. A barong?
10. A baseball team known as the "Athletics?"

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A new necktie, made of a glass fiber, can be cleaned in an instant with a damp cloth. This, of course, will be included in the courtesy service at the filling stations, we're afraid.

Scribner's Commentator Magazine: An old-timer is the man who remembers when he could buy a dozen eggs for a dime, but who forgets that he had to work an hour to earn that dime.

Daily Quotation

Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee; air, earth and skies;
There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee; thou hast great allies;
Thy friends are exaltations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

—WORDSWORTH

In Lighter Vein

Escaped Altogether

Mrs.: "How do you like the cook's meat sauce? She says it brings out the flavor."

Mr.: "I wondered how the flavor got out."

* * *

From the Top

"You can take it from me," said the teacher, "that if you want to get on you must start from the bottom."

"How about swimming?" asked the boy at the bottom of the class.

— Motor Topics.

Party Fun

Tricky Trees

Give each guest a slip of paper on which you have typed the following questions:

1. What tree means neat in appearance?
2. What tree would be a large wave if the first letter were changed?
3. What tree is part of the hand?
4. What tree can be transposed into the glass sections in a window?
5. What tree is an insect?
6. What tree is the rear of a gun with one letter removed?
7. What tree is a month with the first letter changed?
8. What tree can be transposed into spacious?
9. What tree is a ship's steering device beheaded?
10. What tree is a grain with the last letter changed?
11. What tree is a musical instrument with the first and last letters removed?
12. What tree is an animal's hair with the middle letter changed?

The answers are as follows:

Spruce; willow, billow; palm; aspen, panes; locust; beech, breech; larch, March; maple, ample; elm, helm; oak, oat; pine, spinet; fir, fur.

Did You Ever Wonder

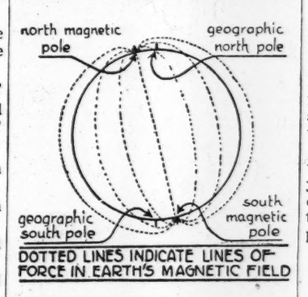
How an "Earth Inductor" Compass Works?

An earth inductor compass (or induction compass) makes use of the facts (1) that our globe acts as a huge magnet surrounded by lines of force, and (2) that if a coil of wire is rotated rapidly in a magnetic field, an electric current is induced in it.

In an ordinary generator, the magnetic field is produced by an electromagnet. The rotating coils of wire are connected to a series of copper bars called a **commutator**. The commutator rotates with the coils. Electrical contacts or **brushes** touching opposite sides of the commutator, pick up the induced current and pass it to the outside circuit. Experiments show that the amount of current induced depends on the angle which a line through the brushes makes with the magnetic field. If the brushes are at right angles to the lines of force, no current is generated, but if they are parallel to the magnetic field, a maximum of current is induced.

In the induction compass as used in aerial navigation, the magnetic field of the earth is used instead of the field of an electromagnet. The brushes are so arranged that they can be set at any angle with the nose-to-tail line of the plane. A galvanometer, a device for indicating the amount of current is connected to the coils through the brushes.

At the start of the flight, the brushes are set so that no current will flow so long as the pilot stays on his course. But any change in the direction of the plane will turn the brushes in relation of the magnetic field of the earth and a current will be induced in the coils



DOTTED LINES INDICATE LINES OF FORCE IN EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD

and show on the galvanometer. If the plane deviates from the course to the right, the galvanometer needle will likewise move to the right. A leftward deviation will swing the needle to the left, the amount of the swing depending upon the degree of deviation.

To correct his course after a right or left deviation, the pilot turns the plane so that an opposite and equal deviation shows on the galvanometer dial, and he maintains this counterbalancing deviation for the same interval of time as the first straying from the true course, after which he restores the plane to the direction which will bring the galvanometer needle back to the zero position.

Aided by an earth inductor compass, Colonel Lindbergh flew over 3,000 miles of trackless ocean without getting more than a couple of miles off his course.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not Dispossessed

(Indianapolis Herald)

When a telephone construction crew erected a new pole in Pittsfield, Mass., to replace one which had become decayed, they found, after the new pole had been set in place close to the old one, that a family of wrens—three of them fuzzy babes—was keeping house in the old pole. Anxious not to disturb the housekeeping arrangements, the telephone men lashed a section of the old pole, about four feet long and containing the nest, securely to the new pole. Then the top and bottom of the old pole were cut away, leaving the wren home where it had been. Not until the young wrens were able to take care of themselves was the section of the old pole unlashed from its support and taken away.

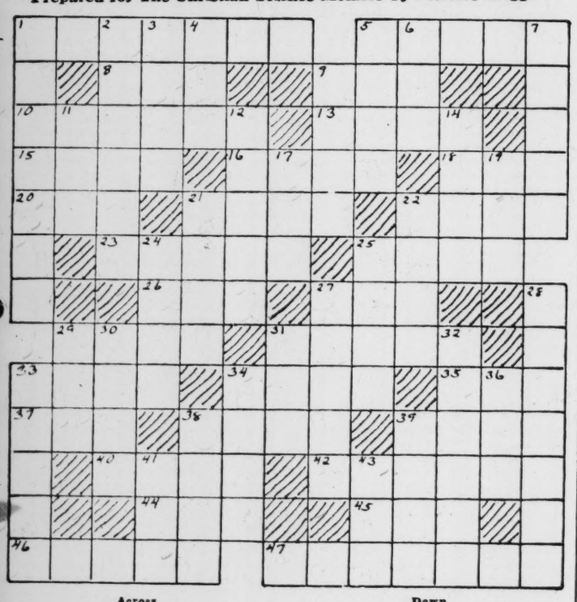
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A seaport town in Dublin County, Ireland; also the name given to a knitted cotton fabric first made there.
2. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,078 feet.
3. Indiana.
4. The fruit of a Chinese tree.
5. The White House, Washington, D. C.
6. It rises in Fayette County, Georgia, and empties into the Apalachicola River; 205 miles long.
7. The imaginary circle (23° 28′) that separates the North Temperate from the North Frigid Zone.
8. New York City.
9. A cutlass, or cleaver-like weapon, used mostly by the Moros of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago.
10. The Philadelphia Americans.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the Apache State?
5—Who was author of "Manfred"?
8—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
9—What command is used in driving animals not guided by reins?
10—What is an island of Netherlands?
13—"Work first and then ——."
15—Daughter of Eurytus.
16—The fictional Tarzan dwells among what animals?
18—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
20—What is a city of central Nebraska?
21—What is a merganser of northern Europe and Asia?
22—What is a manufacturing commune of Catalonia, Spain?
23—What was Hagar's native land?
25—Juice of what vegetable colors borsch?
26—Montgomery is capital of what State (abbr.)?
27—Would you don, eat, or row a sarafan?
28—Lot's wife became pillar of what?
31—What does a shepherd carry?
32—Baseball players sometimes do what?
34—What is a bird of rail family?
35—What is a small snake of Egypt?
37—Act 2 of "Carmen" takes place in what?
39—Jewish law permitted what standing grain to be plucked by any one passing through it?
40—Girl's name.
42—What name was given to Esau?
44—What city of Oregon?
45—Bustle.
46—In Italy, a local Fascist leader is called what?
48—What kind of hours are recorded on a sundial?
47—Would a vammazsa be a temple, weight, or weapon (pl.)?

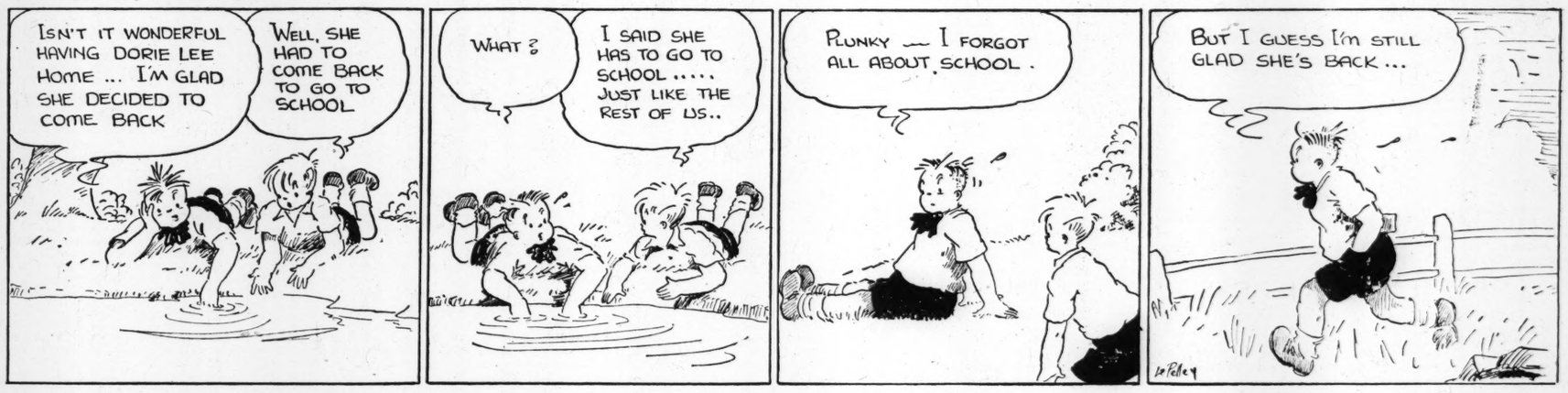
Down

1—What city was founded by Seleucus Nicator about 300 B. C.?
2—Who is object of Tristan's affection?
3—What is a commune of East Flanders, Belgium?
4—How many operas did Beethoven write?
5—An apiarist tends what?
6—Affirmative answer
7—What is largest island of Cyclades, Greece?
9—Five Little Peppers did what?
11—What mountain do you associate with Aaron?
12—What is a city of Idsho?
14—A kusam is a book, harp, or tree—which?
17—Would you sew, pet, or row a couxia?
19—Rude house is what?
21—What is an island off western coast of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia?
22—What is a city of western Nevada?
24—What is a manufacturing city of Ontario, Canada?
25—Italy is shaped like what?
27—What is male of the honeybee?
28—What legendary poet and musician of Thrace charmed all nature with his lyre?
29—A parhelion is what?
30—Sir Walter Scott write "—— of Geierstein."
31—What is either of two New Testament books (abbr.)?
32—What place was farthest point which Israelites reached in their direct road to Canaan?
33—An aviarist keeps what?
34—What Italian lake is 35 miles long and 3 miles wide?
36—What is a river of Poland?
38—What was Buffalo Bill's surname?
39—Who was any one of several kings of Amalekites
41—What was northern limit of Palestine in early Old Testament times?
43—What is a canton of eastern Switzerland?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

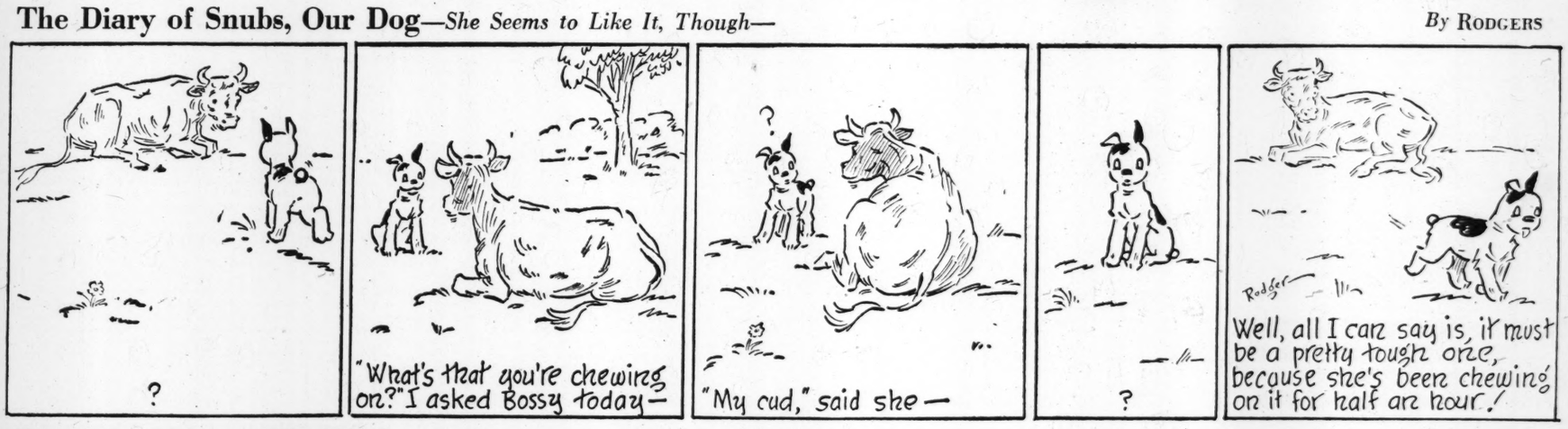
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*School or No School*

By LE PELLEY


ISN'T IT WONDERFUL HAVING DORIE LEE HOME ... I'M GLAD SHE DECIDED TO COME BACK
WELL, SHE HAD TO COME BACK TO GO TO SCHOOL
WHAT?
I SAID SHE HAS TO GO TO SCHOOL ..... JUST LIKE THE REST OF US..
PLUNKY — I FORGOT ALL ABOUT SCHOOL.
BUT I GUESS I'm STILL GLAD SHE'S BACK ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*She Seems to Like It, Though—*

By RODGERS


?
"What's that you're chewing on?" I asked Bossy today—
"My cud," said she—
?
Well, all I can say is, it must be a pretty tough one, because she's been chewing on it for half an hour!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Professor Goes Around in Circles*

By THE HAGERS

AT LAST WE REACHED THE RIVER BED. "LET'S SWIM ACROSS," PROFESSOR SAID.
THE CURRENT CARRIED US DOWNSTREAM. THEN SUDDENLY I HEARD HIM SCREAM,
"SWIM FOR THE SHORE! WHIRLPOOLS AHEAD!" I COULDN'T MOVE; MY FEET WERE LEAD.
PROFESSOR WIDGEON GAVE A FLOP, THEN STARTED WHIRLING LIKE A TOP.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. McNary Accepts

There was not much doubt that Senator Charles L. McNary would accept the Republican nomination for Vice-President when notified of it at Salem, Oregon, Tuesday night. That decision he had made while the Philadelphia convention was still in session. But what was interesting and refreshing in the veteran Senate leader's speech was the example he gave of the degree of independence which may exist between a presidential and a vice-presidential candidate while yet agreeing and collaborating on the main issue of the campaign.

That main issue he defined as rejection of the New Deal thesis "that America is finished, that our economy is inevitably contracting, that opportunity has been extinguished, and that hereafter we must look increasingly to the Government for jobs, for security, and for the oversight of our private lives." Instead he called for the courage and faith of a new pioneering by the people themselves.

Senator McNary may reasonably hold fast to the two-price system of farm relief which he has championed for twenty years, since it constitutes in modified form a large part of the basis of the present agricultural adjustment program for wheat and cotton. Where he proposed an equalization fee the Administration has tried to collect processing taxes, and where he believed the plan would remove surpluses the Administration has cut acreage to try to prevent them.

With this paying of bounties for failure to produce, he takes issue. But so does he oppose, as he consistently has done, the reciprocal trade agreements of Secretary Hull, which his running mate, Wendell L. Willkie, earlier supported. Although Mr. Willkie considers the trade agreement policy an academic question in present world conditions, he apparently looks toward freer international trade as an economic necessity in the long run. In this respect, so long as American production of staple crops—cotton, corn, wheat, and the like—greatly exceeds domestic consumption. the Nation must either reduce output of these crops or seek foreign markets.

The Senator from Oregon has stated plainly his position on the subject of waterpower, favoring continued Federal development of hydroelectric resources. But Mr. Willkie, who has opposed extention of Government ownership, is understood to have assured West Coast people that he favors efficient public operation of projects built or under construction and now says he sees no difference between Mr. McNary's views and his own.

By citing the recent TVA purchase as an example of fair acquisition by the Government, Mr. McNary inferentially approves the price which Mr. Willkie obtained for the investors he represented when president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

If there are divergences in the views of the Republican nominees, they can scarcely equal the antithetical policies which President Roosevelt has often attempted to reconcile in his political family. In the main they may be taken as symbolic of fresh, independent leadership in the Republican Party and are overshadowed by unity as to the goals and ideals to be held before the people.

Heritage

There is much being said these days of America's British heritage; of how British forefathers established the country in greatness and guided it through young, uncertain years. There should be more appreciation of the endowment of ideals America had from Britain. In these dangerous days the heritage which so largely shaped American law and life should be remembered.

But in the final analysis America is American. If national unity is to be strengthened one must not forget the hundreds of thousands of Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes in the northern prairie states; Irish, Portuguese and Italians in New England and the big cities; the French, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians and Greeks, and, yes, the Germans that settled the Midwest. These are all Americans. They may have little feeling of a British heritage in them, but they all have one heritage in common in that they came from all over the world to help build a country dedicated to freedom.

Yes, America has a rich British heritage, and it has more. It has free men of all nationalities banded together for a cause above nationality: freedom and democracy.

Shorter Days

The sun moves southward before the birds, and the days get shorter. But there can be as much joy in a short day as in a long one—more, perhaps: eternity is no respecter of seasons. Like the shadows that come earlier in the declining sunlight, thoughts grow longer.

The not-quite-unexpected twilight is no intruder. It comes with a quiet promise to your door, and you take it inside with you. It climbs the stairway behind you; but it is in your favorite corner before you. You say: "The days are getting shorter." Yet they do not end so abruptly as the long days do. There is more time for recapitulation. Early afternoon seems farther away in an early dusk than in a late one. It is a matter of tempo, not of time.

Summer days are full of music. They are veritable pieces of music. There were birds this morning; brooks at noon, or a fountain in a public garden; then the chatter of squirrels or of children; and birds again. If you have just heard loved music, do you jump up at the last beat and make for the checkroom? Probably you don't even break into immediate applause. For you want the moment that follows—that still moment, that tiny twilight of silence just after the flaming sound. So it is with days.

Support Not Wanted

Wendell Willkie has done well to repudiate promptly and unmistakably the proffered support of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and his paper "Social Justice." The injection of hatred into the presidential campaign and the arousing of enthusiasm for alien political doctrines are utterly out of place.

These tendencies are to be watched not only with reference to the highest offices but also in congressional elections such as the New York contest in which Joseph McWilliams, as candidate of the so-called American Destiny Party, copies the tactics and incitements of the Nazis.

Said Mr. Willkie:

> I am not interested in the support of anybody who stands for any form of prejudice as to anybody's race or religion or who is in support of any foreign economic or political philosophy in this country.

This statement may well be taken as a model for other candidates of whatever party throughout the United States.

The Tradition of the Draft

A great deal has been said to the effect that the draft—selective compulsory military service, to give it its full and accurate title—is a grave and fateful departure from American tradition.

The facts are that George Washington favored universal military training in the militia, that several States drafted men into the militia during the Revolutionary War, and that both the Federal and Confederate Governments invoked conscription during the Civil War. The Selective Service Act of 1917 in the World War represented a great improvement in fairness of the system by which men were classified to be drawn. It is on that basis the Burke-Wadsworth Bill proposes to build today.

The departure, if there is one, lies in the fact that the draft for military training now is proposed in what is rather euphemistically called "peacetime." In so far as the term implies that the United States is not engaged in war it is technically accurate. But a period when war is rampant in as many parts of the world as it is today can scarcely be a time of complete peace anywhere.

If it be conceded that tradition has been to wait till war had arrived before applying conscription, it may be pointed out also that the war in Europe today is no traditional war. Poland, and to some extent Norway and the Netherlands, were overrun before even organized reserves could be fully mobilized and find their positions. If this be the case, would an attack in the Western Hemisphere wait for the United States to raise and train an army by volunteering?

And now they're telling us that the soy bean is human food, besides being available for plastics, paint, and synthetic clothing. Imagine eating your steering wheel!

The trouble with most political platforms is that even if the termites let them alone they can't be used to kindle much of a fire.

Our Readers Say—

Göring's Reply to "What Is Britain Fighting For?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have listened to the arguments of a number of persons of pro-German tendencies, and also to the rantings of a number of persons who are anti-British and, at the same time, anti-German. In a number of the less liberal newspapers of New England and New York, I have read letters condemning Britain, advising an American non-intervention policy.

The chief argument of these persons is: Britain is not fighting for democracy; she is fighting for her empire. I recently happened upon the September 15, 1939, issue of The Manchester Guardian Weekly, of Manchester, England, and noticed, on page three of its four-page printed cover (which has, since the start of the year, been dropped), the text of a speech made by Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring at Rheinmetall-Borsig armament factory in the Tempelhof district of Berlin. The speech was made September 9, 1939. The part of Herr Göring's speech which was of special significance was: "What are the British fighting for? To get rid of the Nazi regime. They are not fighting to protect their land." Coming from such a figure in German affairs as Herr Göring, I think the people of the world must accept this statement as correct. Britain is not fighting to "protect" her land. She is fighting "to get rid of the Nazi regime"; in other words, Great Britain is fighting to save democracy.

Wellesley, Mass. RICHARD MILNE

Firearm Registration

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that in the midst of another world conflict, we should not forget the problem of combatting crime within our national boundaries.

Is there any logical reason why the United States should not have a system of firearms control by which the civilian owner of every firearm could be registered just like an automobile owner? Why could we not have a general and continuing registration through a system of State or Federal bureaus? Anyone applying for a permit should furnish proof of citizenship and be fingerprinted; with the permit he could purchase firearms and ammunition, registering the serial number of the weapon, and through the bureau receive a license for one year, non-transferable, and not good in another State. Ammunition should be sold only to possessors of licenses, and all firearms sold only by authorized dealers. Licenses should be renewed every year on penalty of confiscation, and owners made liable for accidents while in someone else's possession. Also, penalties for illegal sale and possession should be severe.

Through such a system, the authorities, including the police, should be able to trace every firearm in the country, and spot a missing automatic as they would a missing car. I believe the public generally would be willing to undergo the slight inconvenience of fingerprinting for the general welfare. It seems, especially in these times, every bit as important to have a public record of firearm ownership as to have a record of automobile ownership. FRANK SADDLER

Waban, Mass.

Mechanization in Coal Mining

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, written from Cincinnati, Ohio, we are told of a meeting of the American Mining Congress, at which W. J. B. Mayo, of Koppers Coal Company, Pittsburgh, made the following statement relating to the coal industry: "Mechanization is its brightest hope for the future."

He then pointed out, according to the Monitor, that in 1890, when mechanization first appeared, there were approximately 190,000 men employed in bituminous coal mines in this country, as compared with 490,000 in 1935, indicating that mechanization has not been cutting down employment, but rather expanding the industry.

Unfortunately, Mr. Mayo failed to give us employment figures for the industry's peak year, 1923. According to the United States Bureau of Mines' (Work Projects Administration report) there were 704,793 men employed in that year; whereas, by January of 1938, due to mechanization and increased efficiency in thermo-dynamics, employment had dropped to 444,500.

The coal executive also neglected to point out that the population in 1890 was only 62 million, as against 130 million plus in 1935. Nor did he trouble to explain that in 1890, men were working ten and twelve-hour days, six and seven days a week; whereas, the work-week in bituminous coal today is usually two to three days of eight hours each, and the average pay check, $15.00 per week. We wish that Mr. Mayo would give us the relative figures for the two periods, showing the man-hours involved in the production of a ton of coal. S. J. B.

Washington

Governor General of the Bahamas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have several little English children in this vicinity, because of the war. Some of them were playing on the beach and a friend of mine went over to one small girl and said: "How does it seem to be here, so far from home?" And the child looked at him with an expression of the utmost serenity and composure and replied: "It's not so far. The Duke's here, you know."

New Haven, Conn. LILLIAN SAFFORD

Liquor Advertising on the Radio

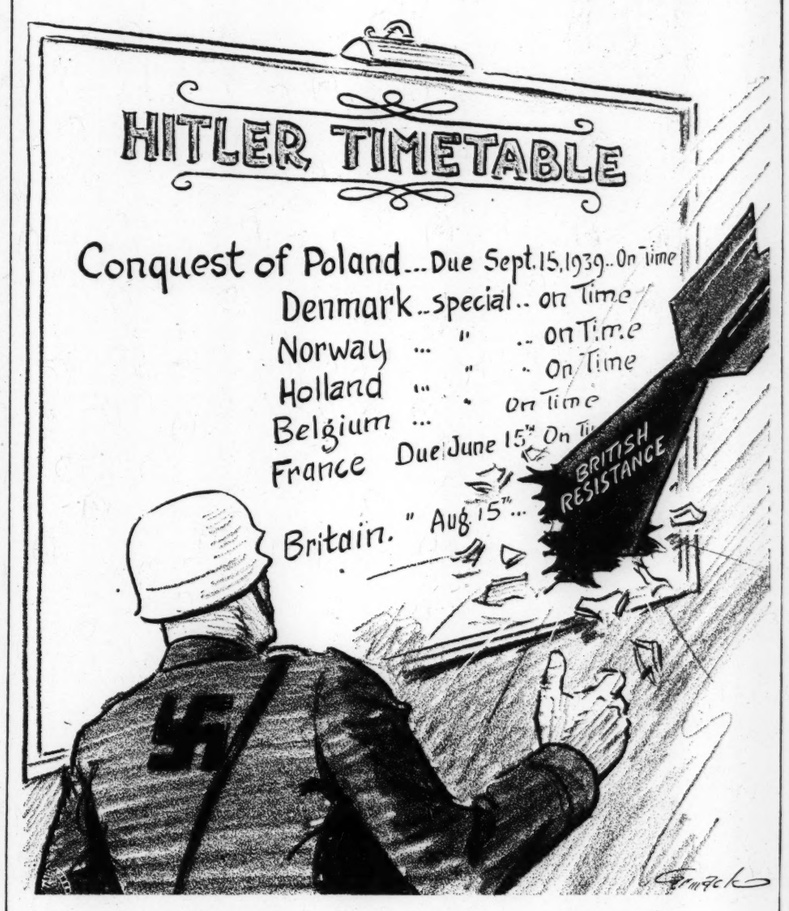
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A mistake was made in a recent story of the W. C. T. U. convention. In mentioning the support the W. C. T. U. is giving to a Senate bill banning liquor advertising on the radio, this bill was credited to Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, whereas it is Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado who had led the fight in the Senate for this bill and whom the W. C. T. U. honored. K. D.

Chicago

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

News Item—R. A. F. Bombs Berlin


HITLER TIMETABLE
Conquest of Poland... Due Sept. 15, 1939.. On Time
Denmark.. special.. on Time
Norway ... " .. on Time
Holland ... " .. On Time
Belgium ... " .. on Time
France Due June 15th On Time
Britain." Aug 15th...
BRITISH RESISTANCE

The Xebec

We were in the English Channel on one of those pearl-gray mornings when the sea breathes in long deliberate undulating swells. The sun had not yet broken through, but a layer of low stratus cloud hanging overhead was alive with light. For miles ahead the air was clear before a sweep of wind. Off to port the white chalk cliffs of the coast of Britain were strongly marked where shafts of sunlight broke upon the shore. The schoolship St. Mary's, an old sloop-of-war, that is, a three-masted, square-rigged ship, was sailing on a bowline, port tacks on board, with all sail set to royals. She clawed along the coast intent upon fetching the Needles, on the Isle of Wight, with the wind more fair. A boisterous night had found us well around Land's End, having bowled across St. George's channel before a norther, to beat up past the Lizard and the Start.

Anything may happen to those narrow waters; anything may come up over the edge of the world through that bottle-neck of shipping, the Straits of Dover. Already many craft had passed us. Great steel ships, running free; proud, southern-going ships with sweeping rows of painted ports, with bulging dingy sails of hemp, swinging double topsails and topgallants; small wooden coasters, ketches, luggers, and one white schooner yacht, had sailed by us, the last altering her course to come near and exchange the courtesy of dipping colors with our smart black-hulled Yankee schoolship. Forward, as the yacht passed us, a group of boys peered ahead at a sail of peculiar cut rapidly lifting above the horizon. Off Plymouth, hidden by mist, battleships were engaged in target practice. The booming of heavy guns sounded above the channel.

The stranger ahead, coming upon us fast, yawed at least two points, steering with the abandon of an ancient corsair. The group forward was increased by at least half of the watch below; word raced through the ship that something strange was bearing toward us. Aft, standing on the horse block, the officer of the deck scanned her with his binoculars. Guesses were made as to her rig and character. Her forefoot, as it lifted from the sea, was yellow, her topsides were black, she was lateen-rigged aft, the long peaks of her yards showing as she surged to starboard and port. On her foremast an immense square sail, brown in color, bulged with the wind. A strange pucker, in the belly of her fore course, gave it a set unknown to the oldest man of the crew.

"I never seen the likes of her afore," a weathered quartermaster spat to leeward. "She looks queer, that's what she do."

"The Old Man's up!" someone cried. Aft in the weather gangway the Captain stood levelling a long glass. The stranger, only a few miles distant, would pass close to windward.

"Luff! Luff a half point!" the Captain called, and the officer of the deck conned the wheel as they squeezed her into the wind to draw closer to the sail. The weather leeches of the royals and topgallants shivered. The breeze had freshened, a curl of white water spread on each bow while the stranger seemed to yield to the wind and buried her nose in a smother of foam.

"Dreilick! Send for Dreilick!" The words went down the deck.

Presently the boatswain appeared, a tall grayed figure. His hawk-eyes viewed the craft. He was a Russian Finn, this Dreilick.

"She's a xebec," he said. "See her foresail. That's a button in the midship cloth. It's a big round plate of wood with a becket through a hole in the middle seam." She was abeam of us. "It's a Mediterranean rig and one you'll seldom see today."

The old quartermaster then spoke up. "Some of them had holes in their sails to let the dead wind out, after it's done its work."

"Yes," Boatswain Dreilick was caustic. "And if you make the holes big enough the wind will do about as much work as you are doing. Turn-to. All hands!" he roared.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Mirror of World Opinion

Draft Now

The President calls for the draft now. He states emphatically his opposition to the proposal in the Senate to put it off till next January. . . . The President has waited to speak until it is plain that the country is ready for the draft law. The Congressional debate has brought up every alternative and none of them will do. . . .

None of the fears of what militarizing may do to us can be quieted by delaying a draft. Only an increased danger can result. If the attack does not come, we are in the position of a man who has bought insurance and has no fire. It is greater kindness to American youth to require them to train for a war they may never fight than to have to order them untrained into the firing line.

The half-hearted suggestion that we wait and see if enough do not volunteer is unsound. America, if she is in danger, does not want to leave her defense wholly to those who, having no job, can be persuaded into the Army. Neither does she want to see the contagion of patriotism pull men out of essential and expert services to volunteer. . . .

Those who still fear the effect of militarizing America and regimenting youth by compulsory training should be comforted by a backward glance at American experience. This nation has shown an amazing capacity to demobilize after its wars. From the great armies of the Civil War we were soon down to an establishment of 25,000 regulars. The only military trace of the World War two years after was in Legion parades. . . .

Our people are resolute to defend their institutions. The task of Congress is to supply the means of defense, and to support the spirit.—*Boston Globe.*

How to Help Japan

Premier King seems determined to evade the issue of war exports to Japan. He says, according to the brief Canadian Press dispatch, that this country cannot prevent exports of war materials to Japan so long as the United States is permitting them. . . .

The United States is using economic weapons to protect its interests in the Far East, but Canada says, in effect, that it is powerless. Canada does not want war with Japan but surely it does not have to sell Japan the materials of war which are turned against our friends, which ultimately may be turned against us.—*Vancouver Sun.*

The Wide Horizon

Farming Philosophy

By Haydn S. Pearson

It seems odd to contemplate, but the fact is that farming throughout the Northeastern States is gradually turning back in its philosophy to the practices of several generations ago. This means chiefly two things. First, farmers see that several lines of income are better than one; second, farmers are trying to get all the living they can from their own farms.

About 1890, so far as one judges from the farm papers of the time, the idea began to spread that farmers should specialize in just one product. Farmers were to be business men, and the farm was to be a factory.

Two thousand years ago, the great Roman senator and farmer, Cato, expressed the best basis of farming that perhaps has ever been given. He said in effect, that a farm should produce first of all the living for a family and its livestock, and after that a farmer should plan products to sell. Through centuries, this idea was followed. Half a century ago in the United States, this plan was abandoned in the Northeast. The cotton and grazing areas of the South and the West had developed into "one line" sections from the first.

* * *

The writer will long remember a survey of New England agriculture he made for a magazine some twenty years ago. One of the points checked was the number of farm homes that had a pile of tin cans in the back yard showing that the farm bought canned corn, peas, string beans, pork and beans, canned meats, and similar products that should, in most cases, be produced on the farm. More than 80 per cent of the farms visited had this unlovely badge of poor management. It should be said, of course, that there are some specialized farms where the purchase of all food may be justified.

In terms of national and international trends, in spite of the present chaotic situation, the next generation will see a new adjustment. In this country at least, the age-old spectre of famine has been allayed. Modern science makes it possible for one farmer to produce a great deal more food than before. The increase of tractors in farming continues steadily. When a practical, one-farm tractor costing three or four hundred dollars is available, there will be an incalculable increase of mechanized farms. All this will reduce production costs, but will also mean an increasing surplus.

* * *

What does this picture mean for the average farmer? It means several things:

First, each farm family will have to study its own farm situation and decide which products it can best produce for its lines of income. There are already trends in this direction. Diversification is proving its worth.

Second, smaller areas, better tilled, will reduce the labor problem on farms. Farming will become more and more a family proposition. And as the area of farm land is decreased, conservation practices will become a vital matter. Land now tilled, will become grazing land or forests. There is no question that hundreds of thousands of acres in the nation now used for crops ought to be returned to either grassland or woodland.

Third, millions of farm families will stop buying their food from each other, after paying a profit to various middlemen. For example, on a general farm in New England, it was found that a certain farm family was buying a brand of canned vegetables. Several of these vegetables were raised and canned in a factory not fifty miles distant. They were sold to a Boston wholesale firm, and trucked over the road to that point. The vegetables were then sold to the local store, and trucked back again from the wholesale house. The farm family bought them, paying the wholesaler a profit, paying for transportation two ways, and finally paying the local store a profit.

* * *

In the last decade, farm families have learned the truth of the old axiom: A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Estimates vary as to what percentage of the food should come from the average general farm for the use of the family. But if a family conscientiously tries to raise all it can through a big garden of vegetables and fruits, and raises most of its own meat products and dairy products, the farm ought to supply 75 per cent of the food needs of a family. If one were estimating the percentage of food now produced by the average farm family, the figure could not be placed higher than 25 per cent.

Fundamentally, a farm is a place to produce food. So far as it is possible, it should produce the food for both the family and the farm livestock. The bulk of the needs should be assured first, and then a program of diversified lines of income planned. Two thousand years of experimentation and study has evolved no better farming philosophy.

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